FOR COLLEGES, 1 vol. 11

Epistle of Galatian

INAL GUIDE.

Journal of Travels in

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of the Bible in

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he Rev. Herman Hooker, M. CROCKER & BRE

clesiastical History,

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Boston Recorder.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, AT NO. 11, CORNHILL, NEXT DOOR TO PERCE'S BOOKSTORE, BETWEEN THE SABBATH SCHOOL AND TRACT DEPOSITORIES.—PRICE \$3 A YEAR, OR \$2 50 IN ADVANCE.

JOSEPH TRACY, EDITOR.

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Vo. 37 VOL. X 11

DR. HUMPHREY'S TOUR .- NO. XXVII. It is just as impossible in Great Britain, as it in the United States, to obtain any thing like correct portraiture of distinguished public paracters from the ultra political journals of the day. The man who according to one class

look to guide the belm and save

middling stature—rather spare than at—arrying none of the common marks living in his face; and if he ever wore gular, haddled and spasmodic visage, m ascribed to him, he must have ith the Lord Chancellor's wig, in the inster wardrobe. I was near him on a order of consistency for hours together, and the mistaken. He is not a hand-time of Trajan till now. Lord Cover of the neitheir is he an ill-looking man. are very strong, but not grotesque.
to be rather under fifty years of age
His forehead is broadly furrowed, ching about th bate, it becomes extremely active, sice has neither very great power nor; and yet, he speaks with so much dis-and deliberation, that all can hear in

again brought into once, that Lora Brougham is of government, no one can question is of government, no one can question, is greatly respected, as a man of interpretable and talents, and even as a politician, by aff the Whigs themselves, I have reason we from the opportunities I had of hearmex press their opinions. They believe the a true friend to the country, and are faid of his church and state politics, than red Catholic encroachments and Radiovations. It would be impossible for him are to office, without bringing along with staunch Tory cabinet; and on that active the moderate Whigs would do thing they can to exclude him. But if sing they can to exclude him. But if the bulk of the case were different. And I will hazard the very different. And I will hazard the very different. And I will hazard the case were different to the first threaten the overthrow of the governant his colleagues quite willingly yielded to his Majesty's pleasure, on the ground, that the ardent temperantent of the late Chancellor might occasion them more embarrassment, than the friends of order and religion, of all the will look to guide the helm and save might occasion them more embarrassment, than his counsels would aid them, in carrying on the government. Whatever might be the true cause, it was evident that Lord Brougham felt it keenly, especially as his enemies taunted him with being repudiated by his own friends, and s any man in England whom I habitually spoke of him, as the decayed and habitually spoke of him, as the decayed and Downger Chancellor. Greatly to his credit, however, he manfully sustained the adminis-Henry Brougham. I had heard his nervous anties, and anomalous f, that I expected to be rather interested by his personal appearance well suppose, therefore, that with the expectant thousands in the capetant thousands in for his arrival, to take the chair, agreed anniversaries, my curiosity at up to a high pitch. When at up to a high pitch. When at up to a high pitch we were very glad of his assistance, and that in the House of Lords, they could hardly have done without it. Though out of office, Lord Brougham is not out of pay. He has a pension, for life, of five thousand pounds, about the same as our President's salto a high pitch. When at to a high sand advanced to the front of pounds, about the same as our President's sald the enthasiastical greetings, ary: and there are now living two other Exply, Leonfess I was much disapple. Lord Chancellors—Lord Lyndhurst, and, I beand the enthusiastical greetings, and there are now living two other Exsembly, I confess I was much disaple wore a plain frack coat, and there in his dress or address, to distingt in his dress or address, to distingt in the disaple of the same confortable and permanent stipend!—no very favorable specimen, you will say, of British economy.

Yours sincerely.

TRAVELS IN EUROPE.

[From the Note Book of the Correspondent.]

ANCONA.—A town of 18,000 inhabitants, upon tongue of land, mountainous, running

Four years since, when the Pope had trouble in his dominions, the Austrians in his dominions, the Austrians were rushing to help him. The French said to him,—It is a pity to let Austria do all this alone, we will help you. And so they came by midnight and re small and restless, and deeply help you. And so they came by midnight and broke interferement, under arching and ws. His nose is rather short and aquiline. There is a slight nering about the muscles of his face, repose; and when he is highly exci-Not that Ancona was so quiet either. Before the French came, murders and assassinations

s; and yet, he speaks with so much diss and deliberation, that all can hear in
gest assemblies. Ordinarily when he
nees, if you did not know who he was,
had not be particularly struck, either
hat he says, or with his manner of sayBefore he has proceeded far, however,
the fittiness of the filthy towns of Italy, of
the fittiness of the filthy towns of Italy, of
the fittiness of the people, and had seen someceptions previous. I have reason to fear that
my nose will contract a natural turn-up, from
the horror that it is continually but involunta-

mend with the Christians, experimentally as the mode the amounted property of the formation and the control of the Christians of the Chris

1200 foundlings received into the hospital each

Religious.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

IN CONVENTION 1st or JUNE, 1820, The Rev. Dr. PORTER of Roxbury, Rev. Dr. HOLMES, Rev. JOHN PIERCE, and the SCRIBE were chosen a Committee to prepare for public and to cause to be published, in such manner as and to cause to be published, in such manner as they may think proper, a concise history of this Convention, embracing some account of its origin, its objects, the state of its funds, the rules to which the members are subject, the nature of the connection between the connections. subject, the nature of the connection between this Convention and the Congregational Charitable Society, and such other articles of information, as, in their judgment, may be instructive and profitable.

JOHN CODMAN, Scribe of Convention.

HISTORY OF THE CONVENTION. Of the origin of the Convention of Congrega-tional Ministers in Massachusetts the notices are very imperfect. The silence of the early historians on this subject, especially of Wintrates were expected and asked to give their advice in some cases, and to exercise their power in others, for the well founding of churches, and for preserving their order and peace; the ministers were expected and asked to give their opinions and counsel in the exigences of the state. Disputes between the principal officers, and the different branches, of Moses and Aaron, in the Netherlands." the government were, at an early period, reacted to the arbitration of the ministers; who were also called upon to assist in settling the were also called upon to assist in settling the Hist. New England, ch. xvvi, xlvi.

† Hubbard's Hist. New England, chap. lxx. Plat-

As early as the year 1634, "the ministers and other the most prudent of the inhabitants "
were consulted "about a body of laws, suited
to the state of the colony, and about an uniform
order of discipline in the churches." When
the first laws of the colony were framed, the approbation of the ministers was a condition of their validity. In 1635, Governor Winthrop

Travels.

If MPHREVSTORE—"ON NAVIAL interesting the state of the rest of the r

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1836.

power in the civil magistrate, for the preserva-tion of the church in cases temporal, so far as belongeth to the outward preservation, not to the persont administration of them; and held, that "the ordinary helps and external means, for the upholding and maintaining of peace and truth in the churches, in way of a civil power, is anly a pious and Christian magistracy, where

I could over a page of English, singing all the time. I remarked to some beautiful boys mear me, "he reads to some beautiful boys mear me, "he reads to some beautiful boys mear me, "he reads to fast." Immediately they echoed it to him, and he reads slower. They persisted m making me put on my hat. They told me that there were but few boys who could read Hebrew, but that all could read Italian. In the porch is a series of a dozen boxes, with the title of the object—for the poor, for the sick, for the church, &c.

For the last few years there have been about 1200 foundlings received into the hospital each. Magistrates in the colonies." In a later work of the same author of Convention is expressive mentioned, with the time of its meeting, its leading objects, and the custom of an annual Sermon: "How often Provincial Synods were more especially the latter. I have a few things to the congregations of the control of the contr Report of his, Per singulos annos in unum con-reniunt. The churches of New England can hing reported of them. They have no provincial synods, and their occasional synods, on special congrencies, and of smaller dimensions, are but as the occasions happen for them. The thing among them that is the nearest thereunto, is a General Convention of ministers (which, perhaps, are not above half) belonging to the Province, at the time of the Anniversary Solemnity, when the General Assembly of the Province meets, on the last Wednesday in the month of May, to elect their nessay in the month of May, to effect them. Counsellors for the year ensuing. Then the Ministers, chusing a Moderator, do propose matters of public importance, referring to the interest of Religion in the churches; and though they assume no decisive power, yet the advice Of the origin of the Convention of Congregational Ministers in Massachusetts the notices are very imperfect. The silence of the early historians on this subject, especially of Winthrop and Hubbard, is presumptive evidence, that there was no organized Convention before the year 1680. It does appear, however, that the ministers were early accustomed to meet together at the time and place of the annual election. The patriarchal character of the government, and the intimate connection of the church with the state, may, perhaps, account for this early usage. From the first stlement of Massachusetts, there was a confidential intercourse between the magistrates and the ministers, who mutually gave and received counsel, as the circumstances of the churches or of the community required. It was intended to settle and maintain a Christian commonwealth; and their co-operation to that great object was considered as a right and a duty. While the magistrates were expected and asked to give their advice in some cases, and to exercise their power in others, for the well founding of churches, and for preserving their order and peace; the ministers were expected and asked to give their advice which they give to the people of God has proventive which they give to the people of God has proventive do Grant use unto the custom for Concio ad Clerum, a Sermon to be preached unto the Convention, every pastor, that their votes, at their meeting in the preceding year. At this Convention, every pastor, that meets with singular difficulties, has opportunity to bring them under consideration. But the question most usually now considered, is of this importance, What may be further proposed, for the preserving and promoting of true picty in the land? Excellent things have been here emade unto the General Assembly, for such Acts and Laws as the morals of the people have called for." The Governor of the Province, and such counsellors as fived in Boston, together with the representatives of the town, and the Speaker, were invited to dine with the

rm, chap. xvii. ‡ President Oakes's Election Sermon, May, 1673. Appendix to Dr. Thucher's Sermon before the Massachusetts Congregational Charitable Society.

§ Magnalia, Book v. p. 58.

Il Ratio Disciplina Fratrum Nov-Anglorum: "A Faithful Account of the Discipline professed and practiced in the churches of New England," 1726.

Mr. Epiton,—I hear much said in the churches about smart men,—men of talents, great men, powerful preachers, &c. &c. and this more particularly in reference to candidates for settlement. The questions asked by churches in want of pastors, are not, is the candidate a good man? sound in the faith? eminently pious, devoced, and active?—but; is he a smart man? a man of talents? a popular preacher? This has become universal from the aristocratic city. time, is evident from that to say to small churches and feeble congregations on the subject. I am not about to detract an iota from the smart men. Would to God all the Lord's prophets were ten times more gifted, provided that they were all a little more nious than smart. But then there are evils onnected with having one of our present race smart men, of which feeble churches little of smart men, of which feeble churches little dream. Wealthy congregations can afford to bear these evils perhaps, because they must have great men at all events; though some of them are dying under their popular preachers. But feeble churches should look well to this

natter. For 1st. Many who pass for smart men, are more more brilliant than deep. owy than sound They can let off a few sermons and speeches I ney can let on a lew seriholis and specches wonderfully well, and then their pond is out. 2. Smart men are often more learned than 2. Smart men are often more learned than mity, and want of spirituality, spoil all their

3. If your preacher is a smart man, very possibly you will be proud of him, and will worship your preacher more than God; and then God will blast both him and you.

4. If you obtain a smart man, most probably will be ambitious, and soon think, that such talents as he possesses ought not to be confined to such an humble sphere.

5. If your minister is a smart man, and has the reputation of it abroad, then the larger churches and colleges will most probably entice him away. He will have call upon call, till at last he becomes satisfied that the providence of God calls him to leave. And ther

6. You will find that having once had a smart 6. You will not be willing to take up with any thing less than just such a smart man again. These smart, strong men, make churches fas-tidious. I know a small church that is now dying from this cause. It has had one or two smart men, and they have broke away suddenly; and now this church is not willing to take up with any thing much less than Dr. Beecher.

Many of our smart men (I grieve to say it) do not preach the gospel plainly, pungently, fully. They sacrifice sound doctrine and faith-ful dealing to popularity. They wreath the ful dealing to popularity. They wreath the sword of the spirit with so many rhetorical flowers, that it does not "pierce even to the dividing asunder of soul and spirit." This sacrificing at the shrine of popular applause is killing the orthodoxy and piety of many congregations. The poor leave the church because they are not fed. And when God's poor leave a church for such, or for any eause, orthodoxy and piety will soon follow.

8. Smart men make churches fastidious. Like children fed on condiments, they have no relish for sound, wholesome instruction. Their relish for sound, wholesome instruction. Their gospel must come to them through a richer tube. They spurn at the "sincere milk of the word" unless it is dealt out with a silver spoon highly ornamented, and from a silver bowl set round with gems and brilliants. No preacher is popular with them, whose ministrations enlighten their understanding, mortify their vanity, humble their pride, correct their bad tempers, reprove their sloth, exalt their Saviour, and make them forget the preacher in their love and admiration of his Master. But a minister is sure to be very popular with them, their love and admiration of his Master. But a minister is sure to be very popular with them, respecting whom they can say, "what a fine speaker," "what a fine voice," "what beautiful figures," "what eloquent sentences," what striking illustrations," "what correct taste," "what powerful reasoning;" in short, "what a charming man and preacher he is "!!! Thus the man is loved, praised and followed, instead of his divine Master. O how some of these smart men, swollen by the breath of human flattery, will shrivel up, when they come before the judgment seat! Feeble churches, can you afford to have a smart man? PAUL.

> PREACHERS OF ERROR. ---- August 18, 1836.

REV. Str.,—The question you proposed at table the otherday is of much moment. I think it was couched in nearly the following words: "Is it expedient, or right, to introduce a man into our pulpits, whom we consider essentially erroneous in religious sentiments?" To speak generally, I do not hesitate to answer this question in the negative. It is not right; and it so, it is not expedient; because it can never be expedient to do wrong. Some of my reasons are the following.

1. If you introduce a man into your pulpit, you in effect acknowledge him to be a minister of Christ; and your people, if they have entire confidence in you, will be prepared to receive instruction from his lips in other desks, as well as yours.

as yours.

2. To introduce a heterodox teacher into your pulpit would be showing him more courses, than he could have any right to expect. You would treat him and brother ministers with the same attention; whereas he is an interloper, and should receive the reward of such a char-

3. If you should introduce such a teacher into your pupit, it would have a very unhappy in-fluence upon the minds of your people. In this day of divisions, I am aware that some might be pleased; but am confident, that a lar-

might be pleased; but am confident, that a larger number would be aggrieved, and others vexed. It would have a tendency to scatter, weaken, divide, and eventually to destroy the flock, over which you are placed as a watchman.

4. Another and far more important reason is, it would displease your Great and Good Master. You are a Pastor, and are bound by the most weighty considerations to preach the gospel faithfully and in its purity. This you feel, and will frankly confess. Now place a false teacher in your pulpit; and I ask, where is your love for precious souls? What becomes of your attachment to the cause of truth? or of the most solemn charge, you have received? or your attachment to the clause of truth: or of the most solemn charge you have received? Such conduct would be perfectly inconsistent with the character of a gospel minister, and even of a private Christian. To these remarks, no doubt, you will heartily assent. It is said, however, that a religious teacher may be heterodox upon some subjects, and orthodox upon others. For instance, a Universalist may be an advocate for temperance; and it is asked with an air of confidence, even by some of our brethren too,—why may be not lecture in your pulpit upon this subject? In reply let me say, I can hardly conceive it possible, that such a teacher would be successful. He might amuse his hearers with anecdotes, and make the drunksed appear ridiculous; but what very powerful arguments could be offer in favor of temperacy when second into his own creek powerful arguments could the offer in favor of temperance, when, according to his own creed, the more Alcohol a man drinks, the sooner he will go to heaven? Besides; if you suffer him to lecture in your desk upon one subject, why not upon another? another? and another? until your people will have become wonderfully wise and good. In confirmation of what I have advanced, let me now add a few, words of my own experi-

me now add a few words of my own experi-ence, which may have a bearing upon the point in question. More than 20 years ago I point in question. More than 20 years ago I was a missionary; and one of my stations was in a town in which there had been a flourishing in a town in which there had been a flourishing church for many years; and nearly all the inhabitants attended the same meeting. A long time before my arrival, the pastor had ceased from his labors: by degrees sectarian teachers had gained access to their desk, and the people had become divided into four denominations. About one third, however, adhered to the religion of their futhers, and received me with ligion of their fathers, and received me with much cordinlity; but they had lost the co of their pulpit. It was finally agreed that I should occupy their desk one fou but they had lost the control the time; and arrangements were so made, that I was the immediate successor of a Universal-ist each Sabbath! Dear Sir, only think of my ist each Sabbath! Dear Sir, only think of my trying situation. To go into that pulpit was, to me, like going into the tomb of the morally dead. When I entered the desk, I could see many cheerful countenances; and some, especially of the young, were just ready to laugh. The association of thoughts with places is very great; and when that people assembled in their polluted house of worship, they were reminded of the black-coat stories and sarcastic wit with which they had been amused the Sabbath be-fore. So far as I know, my labors in that town were useless; many of the inhabitants, if thing; the Sabbath is profaned; the state of society is deplorable; the sacramental vessels not confirmed infidels, are contented to be noplorable; the sacramental vessels with dust; and the church is extell it not in Gath; publish it not the streets of Askelon. Respectfully Yours,

NEVINS' THOUGHTS.

The sublimest thoughts are conceived by the intellect when it is incited by pious emotion.
There are many shining lights, which are not also burning lights.
Those may hope to be sayed at the elevent

hour, who, when called at that hour can plead, that it is their first call; who can say, when asked why they stand idle, "Because no man hath hind her?"

Some never begin to pray till God has ceased

The Christian's feeling himself weak, makes

him strong.

Genuine benevolence is not stationary, but peripatetic. It goeth about doing good.

Preparation for meeting God ought to be made first, not only because it is most important, but because it may be needed first. We may want nothing so much as religion. It is the only thing that is necessary, certainly, ex-ceedingly, indispensably and immediately. It is easier to do a great deal of mischief than

complish a little good. No man will ever fully find out what he is by mere survey of himself. He must explore, if he would know himself.

INDIA.

MISSIONARY STATISTICS,-In the Missionary Statistics.—In the Annual Directory for the present year published from the Hurkaru Press, we find for the first time a list of all the Missionaries and Ministers of the various denominations of Christians in this Presidency, exclusive of the chaplains paid by Goverment. As far as our observation extends, doverment. As far as our observation we are happy to bear testimony to the great tecuracy of the record, and we feel no doubt that the compiler has been equally diligent in obtaining correct returns of the number of re-ligious teachers in the denominations with igious teachers in the denominations with which we are but imperfectly acquainted. We may therefore at once assume the fidelity of the usy therefore at once assume the indenty of the list. We have arranged them below according to their respective denominations with which tions, and find that the number of Missionaries and Ministers, laboring at the present time within the limits of this Presidency, are as followed.

Episcopalian Ministers and Missionaries, Of the Roman Catholic Persuasion, of the Greek Church. From America, Baptists— American Baptists,

General Baptists, Connected with the Baptist Missionary Society, Connected with the Serampore Mission

Thus we have forty ministers of the Rot Catholic, Greek and Armenian persuasion, who are chiefly employed in ministrations among their respective flocks, without any specific reference to the heathen; and ninely-lice Protestant Missionaries and Ministers, whose labors are directed almost exclusively to the conversion of It will perhaps strike the reader surprize that the majority of these should with surprize that the majority of these should consist of the Baptist persuasion. But this may be accounted for from the circumstance that the first Protestant Missionary establishment was established in Bengal, under the direction of Dr. Carey, who belonged to this denomination. Those who profess kindred sentiments have therefore been drawn perhaps imperceptibly to settle in and around the province which formed the scene of his labors. On the ather hand it should be remarked, that Province which tormed the seems but that On the other hand it should be remarked, that while the Baptist Missionaries in this Presidency exceed in number that of all the other Protestant denominations put together, there is not a single Missionary of this section of the Christian church laboring in the Presidencies of Madras and Bombay; and only two, we be-lieve, in the island of Ceylon.

This table however gives a very inadequate

This table however gives a very inadequate view of the labor bestowed on the missionary field. It is limited to the laborers of one sex But in estimating the extent of Protestant mis-sions in India, we must not overlook the in-valuable services of the fairer sex, because they are performed without noise or obtrusion. In this point of view, almost all missionaries of the reformed churches may count for two Their companions in life not only contribute to promote the cause by stimulating the spirits of their partners in the gloom of disappointment, but in their own pecchiar and not less impo sphere, they undertake a she tant sphere, they undertake a share of active duty. From the peculiar complexion of Native society, a parrier almost impassable separates the female population of India from the labors maries. It is to the exertions of those of their own sex that they must chiefly look for constant instruction and encourage-ment. One half of the missionaries' duty therefore appears to belong to the sphere of partner, and it is most eneering to see a cted on this fact has been appreciated and acted on this fact has been appreciated. and it is most cheerful to see how readily Wherever an attempt has been made, more-over, to form the converts into communities, it is to the female branches in the missionary circle, that the Christian families, and more has been made, more especially the females, have been accustomed to look with confidence, for direction and asance:—and the peace of a Native family ends far more on the temper of the woman n on that of the man. Those who have had opportunities of experience, will cheerfully acknowledge how much the harmony which may be found to reign in the discordant elements of a Native family has been owing to the wisdom, the zeal, and the firmness of the female Lats-

The amazing increase of missionaries sin oulse given to the Christian world by of solid satisfaction to those who look forward with ardor and base to the evangelization of the heathen. It is now two and forty years since, in conjunction with his colleague, Mr. Thomas, he came out to this country, leading, what appeared to many sincere Christians in e land, a forlorn hope. The number naries has during this period increased e Presidency alone, from two to nearly d. The flame of missionary zeal,then confined to one, and that but a small sect, has confined to every denomination in England, and stretched beyond the Atlantic, to the shores of America. That which was originally shores of America. That which was originally but a narrow effort of an inconsiderable and inknown body, has swelled to the magi of a national enterprise. The attempt which it was feared would die out with those who projected it, has been taken up and carried forward, with augmented ardor, by the genera-

forward, with augmented ardor, by the genera-tion which has succeeded them.

Looking-back from this point on the past, there is room for Christian exultation. Looking forward to the future, the prospect is not unchequered with anxiety. When we compare the number of missionaries now in the field with the population among which they labor, we find that the proportion is but a little more than one Missionary, and less than two. more than one Missionary, and less than two, to every million of the heathen. And it is matter of doubt whether, under existing arraments at home, the Christian community ments at home, the Christian community can do any thing more than keep up the present number of teachers. It does not appear within the present capacity of any Society even to double the number of its missionaries. Judging from the supply of fresh laborers which has reached India within the last ten years, we are almost driven to the withering carelainn. are almost driven to the withering conclusion, the heathen world, have reached their maximum. Such a conclusion should not however find admission in the mind of any one who desires the conversion of the heathen. A stasites the conversion of the heatnen. A san tistical reviaw like the present ought to impress upon the minds of all, especially of those entrusted with the management of Missionary Societies in England, the necessity of ascertaining in what manner Missionary funds may be increased, in amount and efficiency:—how taining in what manner Missionary funds may be increased, in amount and efficiency;—how new sources of revenue may be opened by the expansion of Missionary zeal, and how existing funds may be made to go farther than they do at present. This question involves an inquiry into the constitution and working of Soquiry into the constitution and working of So-cieties, which it would be invidious in us to at-tempt, and which can be better performed by the friends of the cause in England, who have more ample opportunities of discerning the abuses, which have been bred by time in re-ligious institutions. The continued dispropor-tion between the number of laborers and the tion between the number of laborers and the extent of the field, after the unexampled efforts of so large a portion of the Christian public, is of itself a sufficient argument for subjecting the existing Societies to that revision, without the existing Societies to that revision, without which no human Institution can be expected long to flourish. In regard to the labors of Missionaries in this country, we may speak with less fear of giving offence, and state, that it is the primary duty of every missionary body

sential of these we reckon, an intimate know ledge of Christiauity in doctrine and practice and a perfect familiarity with the vernacula languages, both in their classical and popular in a country, where, if the resources of ev-Society were multiplied five-fold, there wo still be but one missionary to every hund and fifty thousand natives, that it appears the eparate one or more missionaries f labors in the field, and to devote th and talents to the superintendence of a Semi-nary which shall become the nursery for Native

BOSTON RECORDER.

Friday, Sept. 9, 1836.

A. B. C. F. M.

In a very few places, the wants of the Board have been laid before churches orally, and their assistance requested. . The call is met readily. It must be den in many other places. Waiting for the usual time and manner of contribution, with the intention of giving increased aid when that time comes, will not enable the Board to send out the missionaries who are ready to go. Some thing more-something out of the usual rse, must be proposed by pastors and done by churches, or some of those missionaries must stay at

NEWS FROM MISSIONS.

Letters have been received from Rev. Mr. Wins low, missionary to Ceylon. He had arrived at Madras, after a long but pleasant passage. During the last six weeks of the voyage, there was an interesting revival on board. We have an account of it, too long for this paper. The missionaries of the Western F. M.

TAMUL MISSION .- Rev. Mr. Poor is transferred from Ceylon to Madura. Mr. Hoisington succeeds him in the school. The demand for his labors at Madura were such, in the judgment of the mission, as to make their removal a duty. More laborers are needed. The Madras Missionary Register calls loudly fo nore missicnaries from this country.

MARRATTA MISSION.-The last reinform rrived in safety. The state of things is encouraging Several native converts have of late joined the Pharch Mr. Sampson died Dec. 25,of consumption, the seeds of which be probably carried with him.

GREECE. Argos, Man 7 .- Mr. Meigs the government has is ued an order for establishing a national bookstore, which is to have a monopoly of the trade in se tool books. He thinks it will not be o enforced, as to interfere materially with the proserity of the mission

The Tract. "The Two Lambs." has been trans lated and published, and well received.

Athens, May 10 .- Mr. King gives an account the disturbances at Syra. As reported in the political papers, it was produced by a pamphlet prepared at aris. The schools were interrupted but one day. They are principally under the English Church Misonary Society Cyprus .- Mr. Pease has travelled considerably.

and finds need of help, to do all the good for which there is opportunity.

BEYROOT .- The last reinforcement arrived March. Mr. Lanneau was going to Jerusalem. Smith, March 17, gives an interesting account of the persecution of a Druse (Mohammedan,) who declared self a Protestant. He appears to be tiple pione The Koran ordains that all who forse',e that faith shall suffer death. He was seized, in prisoned, and urged to deny his Saviour, for eventeen days. But he continued steadfast. Freeting death, he gave direction concerning his lattle property, and awaited the event. As he had oeen seized by the Governor of Beyroot within the territory of the Emir Beshir, application was made to the Emir to demand his release. The Emir demanded it; but being informed that the man had become a Protestant Christian, and not a Roman Catholie, gave him up. Application was made to Ibrahim, through whose influence he was at length set

SMYRNA.-Rev. Josiah Brewer, who went out under the Western F. M. Society, in the Padang, arrived at Smyrna, June 6, after a passage of 66 In a letter to the Editor he confirms the account of the plague at Magnesia, by which 12,000 persons are said to have perished. It had also appeared in many villages beyond, and some cases in Smyrna, "causing considerable apprehension. This," he says, " is increased by the fact, that the weather is unusually cold for the season, and thus far, few recoveries have taken

Place." He adds;—
The oppressions of men and the judgments of God do not prevent, however, the enemies of the truth, from manifesting their opposition. A simultaneous and vigorous attack has been made upon the primary schools, books, &c. by the Patriarch of Constantinople, the editor of the Gospel Trumpet, one of the Bishops, and some anonymous writers in Greece, and a newly appointed ecclesiastical Committee in Sonyma. These have called forth several replies from well discovered from the proposed Greeks, themselves, and the missionarite feel which we have put in Italics. The voluntary neglect

heathen rage, and the people imagine a vain thing?" WESTERN AFRICA.-Letters from Cape Palmes are to July 12; from Monrovia, to July 20. Con- Sabbath day, to keep it "----as the temple and its vescerning the health of the missionaries, there is "no news," which "is good news." Nothing of special interest had occurred.

EVANGELISTS.

The N. Y. Evangelist is hard at work, to sustain the "itinerant evangelists," and especially the Rev. J. Burchard, who, for a few years past, has been very industrious and successful in obtaining subscribers for that paper. Of late, these co-operating evangelists meet with obstacles. Vermont goes, almost u mously, against Mr. Burchard's peculiarities. In New Hampshire, it is manifest from the Observer, views very different from his prevail. In Connecticut and Massachusetts, resolutions have been passed, disapproving of the system of evangelists. It had become sary, therefore, to do something, or this system would go down. The N. Y. Evangelist came out with the question, whether revivals are to be given up; and has maintained that giving up the use of evangelists is the same thing, in practice, as giving up revivals; for, it says, there have been scarce any revi-Editor invited correspondents to send him accounts of "facts," which should prove his doctrine. Previ- ciety, and other points, which are sometim nine different places, and we know not how many more, for certificates of his usefulness. Three certifilished in the Evangelist of August 27. The Evangel-

to lay down with wisdom, and to pursue with energy, a plan for training up Native Mission-caries, and to afford them every needful qualification for their work; and among the most es-Mr. Burchard's labors; while in some of them it is acknowledged, and in others it is known to us, that the revival did commence before he entered the place or was invited to enter it; thus proving that the pre sence of an evangelist is not indispensable to the ex istence of a revival. It is proper to remark here, that we have known such a certificate procured and published, concerning Mr. Burchard's labors, in a place where neither the pastor, nor a majority of the men bers of the church, nor the most intelligent and influential members, thought well of them. In almost any place, somebody can be found to certify in favor of any thing. How many more testimonials of his use fulness Mr. Burchard has procured, or will procure, to be published in the New York Evangelist, tim ermine. What he has published already proves, that a "professed evangelist" can go where there is a revival, and, in the opinion of some person e useful there.

The Evangelist of Sept. 3 centains a letter fro Rev. Josiah Hopkins, of Auburn, which, in perfect fairness, should have been sent to the Vermont Chronicle for publication; as it is addressed to the ed tors of that paper, and is in reply to some of its articles Leavitt speaks of this, as if it were also a certificate is favor of Mr. Burchard; but certainly, if it is a recom mendation, it is the strangest one we ever saw.

The question is not, whether there is, or is not, any defect with Mr. Burchard as a preacher, or as a conductor of meetings; that could be easily answered Nor is it, whether he does any good. It is, whether if every thing be taken into view, he is more benefithan injury to the cause of Christ. This question ou will perceive, is not so easily answered.

Mr. Hopkins is a man of uncommon penetratio nd very well acquainted with Mr. Burchard and bis labors. We certainly should not be desirous to obtain sistance, of the utility of which he, with his ineans of judging, is so doubtful.

Mr. Hopkins soes on to answer several a First, What is the character of the converts brought under Mr. B.'s administration? Answer.—Some are as consistent and as early to now as any in our churches, up to feeling and delty, now as any in our churches. There are others of a different character. I have just returned from inhoring in a church where, with few exceptions, the converts, in the permanence of their zoo or religious life, are sadly defective. How for the proportion on the whole will compare with other revivals, I can only say, that in the church under my care they will compare with any revival that I witness sod in Vermont. There are other places where I an sod in Vermont. There are other places where I are e as consistent and as ective and as easy to be brough

convinced, that they do not appear as well.

Secondly, How have the congregations been af-Secondly, How have the have witnessed, unless it be what I have heretotore have witnessed, unless it be what I have heretotore stated, that in consequence of the undue length of the meeting (which is not to be charged to him) the excitability of the church and congregation neemed for a while to be exhausted.——In some other churches where he labored, there is a state of things in many respects more unpleasant and unpromising. Numbers were hastily received, which have only occame, for nearly and embarrassment. It is e churches where he did not le -that is, there are divisions and contestions and

ounties is it in a better state, our sec. I answer.—I cannot tell. In some places it is, and in some it is not, and whether on the whole it is better worse, it is impostile for me to say.

Really, we bound help thinking as Mr. Hopkin es, conerning " these things." He says, "They afferd the reason why I should prefer other help to his in any special efforts." We must have better arguments than these or "

experience in this region, that revivals can exist, without the presence of itinerant evangelists.

REVIVAL IN WESTBOROUGH

We are informed that, at the last communi were added by profession and seven by letter, to the church in Westborough; that, since that time, between 20 and 30 have been examined for admission; that meetings of the church for examination are held statedly, and new instances of apparent conversion continue to occur. This revival has not been attend-Solyman Pasha, who governs that country under ed by the labors of any "professed evangelist, or distant pastor of a church who has been distinguished for his success in such labors."

THE SARRATH.

At the late meeting of the General Association ew Hampshire, as we learn from the Landmark, The Rev. Mr. Barstow, of Keene, presented a brief out interesting report on the Sabbath. The report tated that there was need of a thorough examination w that there is a Sabbath, and that not lost among the rites and ceremonies of the Jewish ritual: that measures must be taken to call out the

which we have put in Italics. The voluntary neglect These have called forth several repites from well disposed Greeks themselves, and the missionaries feel called on to speak out in self defence. On many accounts we do not regret such an opportunity, and desire to look up with humble confidence to Him who sitteth upon the throne, and say, "Why do the of public worship on the Sabbath is Sabbath-breaking; cognize this truth in all our efforts to promote the observance of the Sabbath, or they will be defective in principle, and will do little good. "Remember the sels should be kept,-" holy," consecrated to the public worship of God. Let that thought come first, where it belongs, when we talk of the fourth commandment. Let the positive duties of the Sabbath come first; and then its negative duties,-abstinence from things forbidden-will be secured with comparative case

> This subject does not make so much noise as others, but it is gaining continually a stronger hold on the minds of Christians who think. We hope it will be made very prominent at the proposed Convention.

THE GENERAL CONVENTION.

On our first page, we have commenced the republication of a history of the Convention, prepared and published by order of that body. Copies of it are scarce, and not easily obtained. Not a single copy. we believe, is for sale any where. A large part of the Congregational ministers of this State, probably, have never seen it, and some, to whom we have mentioned it, were not aware of its existence. It contains some facts concerning the original character and design vals, for the last four years, without evangelists. The of the Convention, concerning the origin and proper object and duties of the Congregational Charitable Soously to this invitation, Mr. Burchard had written to of confroversy between the Orthodox and Unitarian which every one ought to know. We give, this week, about one third of the history. We recommend to cates, sent him in answer to his request, were pub- ministers, especially, to preserve these numbers of the Recorder for future use.

Convention Sermon was not designed for "a mere | portant interests will be endangered, by waiting for | where he has a right to be, whether he can charity sermon," but a sermon to ministers, on their duties in the work of pronoting piety. One argument in favor of the propriety of choosing a Unimrian pro er, therefore, is at variance with fact.

Protestant Clergyman, then in the " Eastern Town ships," Lower Canada, dated August 8. He says: ships," Lower Canada, dated August 8. He says:—
I came into the Townships by way of Montreal, through the French Catholic country. "By their fruits ye shall know them."—"Do men gather figs of thistles!"—It would do many an enlightened Christian good, to see with his own eye that moral waste. It would teach him to value his portion is Zion, and show him the value of the gospel and of schools, among the poorer classes of society. He could not come in contact with this population under papal influence, without being forced to feel that this influence is fatally haneful to the soul, and that all the sowers. fluence, without being forced to feel that this influence is fatally baneful to the soul, and that all the powers of the human mind struggle, and faint, and almost ex-pire, in its iron folds. He would revolt from the sys-

MARIA MONK .- We have received a letter from

pire, in its iron folds. He would revolt from the sys-tem, as from a carcass long without life.

But while I have no sympathy with the Roman Catholic system of practice as such, still inquiry and conversation with intelligent and pious persons in Mon-treal, during my stay of a few days there two months since, led me to the conclusion that we ought not to have faith in the pretended "Disclosures of Maria Mank." She has been a bad character all her life. It appears to be a fact, that for a season, she showed of penitence for her lewd and vagiant cour vas received, as others of the like stamp, into nesylum, to many parts of which, it is betent judges, her description of buil &c. renerlably corresponds. Her Ray'' is in the asylum now. I can ostome,

Jane Ray" is in the asylum received
regret that this book has ever been received
credited by Cristians in the United States,
our cause. We cannot overthrow error

Ar. intelligent and pious layman writes us, from Morareal, July 80:-

In the "Boston Recorder" of the 22d inst. I perto the boson receiver you have an article relating to Maria Monk's book. Let me intrent you not to endorse this base fabrication. It is painful indeed, to see many of the ditors of Christian periodicals in my country.

) either by implication or expression, aiding 8.) either by implication or expression, aiding to de-ceive the entire religious community of the United States. It is not true, that intelligent persons here ad-mit the truth of the book; excepting some half a dozen, who, at the onset, were active partizans in the affair, and from pride of opinion, or self-will, still profess to believe the work, without being able to state a single fact to prove their position, beyond the declaration o

Such is the character of all the testimony, w and eral, that we can procure from Canada, except what comes to us through the Protestant Vindicator. the conductors of which are deeply interested in sustaining the credit of Maria Monk, and for ought we know, as liable to judge incorrectly where they are nterested, as other good men.

Maria Monk's book is accompanied by a map of the nnery, designating the position of the various rooms, A writer in the Protestant Vindicator of last week, speaking against the "pretended examination of the Hotel Dieu nunnery, Montreal," says:-

I do not consider the map a just criterion for a per I do not consider the map a just contain a creation in to abide by in the examination of such an ertakin-shment. For these who can be guilty of the crimes thereof to Crimelius not merely in Maria's Look but in eged to Camolics, not merely in Maria's book but in ilner's Church History, can be artful enough to sea nake new ones, with a great deal more case than the can pray souls out of Purgatory, and with about the can pray souls out of Furgatory, and with some expense. And the engravers of map dimost to pardonable blunders, and the auth well acquainted with the original, may vary in very particular points, without having the discrepancy at-But I consider the publication of the map as rather

But I consider the publication of the map as rather a short sighted business. The simple appearance of the Numery, church yard, and out houses would have been quite as satisfactory to me, as all the particular that have been described. I may not have gend judge or unwing accurate maps of the interior of houses; but I standard the same of the interior of houses; but rawing accurate maps of the interior of houses; but actude it a task attended with no small difficulties. I am of the opinion that I could not give an accurate description, upon paper in the form of a map, the very house in which I grew from my infancy; as yet I am as well acquainted with it as can well be conceived. I could give a very good drawing of the exterior; but to take down the upper, middle, and lower apartments, together with the cellar, would be more than I should think of performing, so as to convey any ideas of them with clearness and procision to

"A short sighted business!" It was published, the writer thinks without looking ahead sufficiently, to see whether it would involve the concern in any difficulty; without a sufficient foresight of the danger that the nunnery building might be altered, or, though unaltered, might not correspond with it. To us, this seems a very "short sighted" admission; an admission that only prudent selections from what Maria Monk is willing to furnish must be published, lest she should destroy her own credit.

What is here said about possible alterations in the unnery, is worthy of consideration. When we have the report of the committee that examined it, it will be proper to inquire whether they found the building to be such as it could not be made, if it had once been as she describes it.

tack of the Vindicator on the Protestant ministers in as " a triumph of gradualism." Not long after, the Six Years in the Monasteries of Italy, and Two long Montreal. It is but right to mention, as another, the | Emancipator, at New-York, foretold that there would reputation of Hoyte, who accompanied Maria Monk be some trouble with the apprentices, because they from New York to Montreal, and acted a prominent part in getting out her book. He had been employed the Emancipator, edited by Rev. A. A. Phelps, is by a Society in Canada as a Sabbath School agent, to procure funds in the United States. That society had factorily accounted for the money received on their behalf; and when he was, shortly after, in the United States, that Society warned the Christian public, by notices in the Boston Recorder and New York Evangelist, not to trust him as their agent.

But there are very serious difficulties in the way of rejecting the book. It charges upon the nunnery at Montreal, only such conduct as the system is well adapted to produce, and is well known to have produced in numerous instances; so that if the book were proved to be fiction, it would still be not very improbade, that the character of that numbery is about as bad as she represents it. The various and contradic tory stories which the priests have published about her, indicate that they have no one consistent story that will answer their purpose. There is the less force in this remark, however, as many of them are so much in the habit of making stories in defence of their church, that they will do it on very slight occasion. Then there is the number and weight of character of men in New York, who have had good opport tunity to be acquainted with Maria Monk, and are convinced that her book is true. The New York Journal of Commerce says:-

"A letter was received last week from a respectable gentleman at Rome, New York, stating that a young woman was at his house, who said she had escaped from the Hotel Dieu nûmery at Montreal, and that her account of the iniquity practiced there more than sustained the "Awful Disclosures" of Maria Monk. The young woman has been brought to this city [New York] and, we are told is a person of intelligence and accomplishments.

until investigation had gone farther."

urther developments; and much injury might arise, hould the whole Christian public commit themselves on the wrong side. At New York, we believe that confidence in the book is rather increased than other- they secure to him. vise, and new confirmation of its truth is expected.

BRITISH SLAVERY.

idence that slavery still exists in the British Empire; hat men of African descent are still held in bondage in their East India possessions; that the act for abol-shing slavery in the West Indies did not provide for erty of the slaves in the East Indies. The proof me noesty of the saves in the Landia," a paper printit. For what are these pious people kep in ed at Serampore. The next number of the same paper contains the following passage from the new East India charter, which received the Royal assent, Aug. dence" already. Are they kept on probation, 28, 1833.

And be it further enacted, That the said Govern General in Council shall, and he is hereby required forthwith to take into consideration the means of miti-gating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the con-dition of slaves, and of extinguishing slavery through-General in Council shall out the said territories, so soon as such extinction shall be practicable and safe; and from time to time to pre-pare and transmit to the said Court of Directors drafts of laws or regulations for the purpose aforesaid; and that, in preparing such drafts, shall forthwith, after receipt thereof, be taken into consideration by the said Court of Directors, who shall, with all convenient speed, communicate to the said Governor General in Council their instructions the drafts of the said laws and regulations; but no such laws and regulations promulgated, or put in force, without the pre-onsent of the said Court; and the said Court shall, within fourteen days after the first liament in every year, lay before both Houses of Parliament a report of the drafts of such rules and regulations as shall have been received by them, and of their resolutions or proceedings thereon. There are, apparently, some verbal inaccuracies in

this copy; but the general purport is undeniable. It library. We received, a few weeks since, shows that the British Government are aware of the to have noticed sooner, the volume for the bat existence of slavery in the East Indies; that they regard it as an evil, to be "mitigated" first and "extir - volumes should be procured and studied by all guished" afterwards; that the work of removing it is to wish to understand the subject of education is be gradual; that no time is fixed, either for beginning state and progress in this country. or finishing any part of that work-the "Governor council" being directed to commence it, an acon na he shall think it " practicable and safe;" and finally, that the British government has and claims suprem jurisdiction over the subject of slavery in the East Indies. By looking at the dates, it will be seen that these facts must have been krown to many in England, and might have been known to all, and could not inocently be overlooker by any whose business it was to set the world right in respect to slavery, at any time for the last three years. Indeed, a volume of nearly 1,000 fatio pages of Parliamentary documents on slavery in the East Indies was published in 1828.

Now, in view of these facts, we put it to George horapson, Esq. and all his advocates, whether Great Britain is not "a nation of kidnappers;" and whether the Christianity of Great Britain is not "a whip-plat- intention of soon visiting this country. He give ting, chain-forging, man-stealing Christianity;" whether O'Connel ought not to denounce them as a nation of hypocrites, and refuse an introduction to any British subject, " till this foul blot be wiped from their natio al escutcheon;" and finally, whether the American Api-Slavery Society ought not to appoint agents to deliver lectures in various parts of the United States on BRITISH SLAVERY, and concentrate the "withering scorn " of the whole world upon the British em-

Would it not be well, also, for the Baptist Conven ion in the United States to send a letter to the Eng- Indies, their embarrassments, their struggles lish Baptists, prescribing their duty in this matter, and telling theat, "you must do with this letter just as of the character of Dr. Carey, it must be a w we wish to have you, or we will never speak to you intense interest. Dr. Wayland speaks well again while the world stands?"

And finally, would it not be perfectly consistent with decency, and several other good qualities, if

British philanthropists should adjourn the work of

The Philosophy of the Moral Feelings. By
Abercroa.bie, M. D. F. R. S. E. An Intede British philanthropists should adjourn the work of glorifying themselves and vilifying us, till they have at least fixed upon a time at which the work of "mitigating the state of slavery, and of ameliorating the condition of slaves." in the East Indies, shall actually

It is strange, and to some it may appear incredible that British subjects should act and speak as they have done concerning slavery in the United States while slavery thus exists in their own dominions. But such is the undeniable fact; and it shows that they are either too ignorant, or to full of something worse than ignorance, to deserve much attention when undertake the work of reforming the United States. We shall preserve the Serampore papers, which brought us this intelligence, "for the inspection of the curious," and for the conviction of

of the act, abolishing slavery and establishing the ap-prenticeship system in the West Indies, was, immedi-We have already mentioned as a dark sign, the atwere not put fully in possession of their rights. Now, publishing accounts and arguments, to prove that the system works admirably. What does all this mean? withdrawn his commission, because he had not satis- Is the American Anti-Slavery Society, of which the Emancipator is an official organ, converted to "gradualism?" Will its Editor explain?

> ZION's WATCHMAN. Freedom of the Press .-Zion's Watchman is an Anti-Slavery Methodist paper, reading accounts of all the abominations of Ranat established by the New York Wesleyan Society. In Catholic Convents? Their history, truly told, st series of resolutions, adopted Aug. 26, and sent us furnish an ittexhaustible store of stories of lic for publication, the Executive Committee of that Society, say that, repeated attempts have been made to the influence of such literature, if it deserves the name retard the circulation of this paper among the ministers be as bad as that of police reports in dirty newspaper and members of the Methodist E. Church: that these We submit the question, for the consideration of the attempts have been made through the Christian Advo- judicious. cate and Journal; that they "view them with alarm," The Physiology of Digestion, consider and " cannot but consider them aimed at the freedom of speech and of the press."

For aught we know, -for we have not examined the matter,-these "attempts" may have been very many, very foolish, and very unchristian; but saying that they are aimed at the freedom of the press, is never received a medical education, we shall not p carrying the matter a little too far. "Freedom of the nounce an opinion upon the doctrines of this " press " must be conceded to the Advocate, as well as We leave that to physicians. Dr. Combe's rep the Watchman. It implies, that the Editor of the tion, as a writer, is high. Watchman may persuade people to take his paper, if the Young Rover. By the Author of the Watth he can; but it equally implies, that the Editors of the Boston, James B. Dow. 1836, pp. 144, 1800. he can; but it equally implies, that the Editors of the Advocate may persuade people to let the Watchman alone, if they are able. "Freedom of the press" implies, merely, that a man may print what he pleases. It does not imply that any body must take his paper, or that others may not print what they think fit concerning him and his labors. So, it is no violation of the "freedom of speech," to confute a speaker, so The Journal thinks, however, that "if would have that he has no more to say; to make him appear abbeen as well if nothing had been said of the matter surd or ridiculous, so that every body laughs at him; or to prove that he is not worth hearing, so that no-The book may be true, after all. We shall wait body goes to hear him; or to deny him the use of for more conclusive proof than we have yet seen, be- your bed-chamber, study, parlor, or meetinghouse, to ist of Sept. 3, contains eight more of them,—some The part published in this paper shows, that the fore coming to any decision on that question. No inn- make his speeches in. He may still talk, in any place daughter, by Dr. Matheson, when in New York; "

ers or not; and that is all that the *peech '' implies. For the rest, he must depend his powers of persuasion, and be content with

PROBATIONERS.—It is a very rare thing persons are admitted as probationers among us, do not give satisfactory evidence of regeneration, these are such as are earnestly seeking the sate of their souls. These cases of admission are that they form mere exceptions, so that our formark is correct. It is our "practice to keeping the sate of their sources of their sources." our "practice to keep those; a who have already given a coir piety."—Zion's Herals probation for six months wh factory evidence of the

Now we understand the rule, but not the tion? What is their probation expected Not their piety; for of that there is whether they fall from grace? If so, are they are likely to fall from grace during the first half year, the afterwards? Or is their probation intended to the whether their spirit agrees more with Methodian with some other sect? Or is the rule followed, ner for the sake of following a rule which Wesley me

As for the rest, we gave the words of the Heni entire, and our readers could judge white the meant as we said. We never complain of such

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF INSTRUCT held its meeting in this city, according to the hotte Sketc'ses of the discussions are public in some of the papers, giving an inadequate very valuable view of its doings. The pract the Institute is, to publish, at leisure, under the tion of the Goard of Censors, an account of a doings, with the more important exer some octave volume, which is worth adding from the press of Charles J. Hendee. The succession

EASTERN TOWNSHIPS, Lower Canada ... Association, of five members, which are all the gregational or Presbyterian ministers in the Tea hips, was formed at Shipton, during the first need a August. The most distant members live 65 no apart. The meeting was peculiarly pleasant and a

Rev. Mr. Parker, of Shipton, entered that to about seven years ago; and for most of the time has been the only Congregational minister in Townships. We rejoice to see them now a enough to form an Association

REV. W. H. MEDHURST, English mir Batavia, in a letter recently received by the Sec of the American Tract Society, Boston, announce encouraging accounts of the opportunity ness of the Tract Distribution in that part of the w

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

emoir of William Carey, D. D. late Mission Bengal; Professor of Oriental Languages College of Fort William, Calcutta, by Eustace With an Introductory Essay, by Francis W. D. D. Pres. of Brown University. Boston.

A memoir of Dr. Carey must of necessity a account of the rise of Baptist missions in the their success. For this reason, as well as on manner in which the biographer has perform

Chapter, with Additions and Explanati the Work to the use of Schools and and also Analytical Questions for the Ex of Classes, by Jacob Abbott. Boston, T 1836. pp. 250.

We have examined this work far enough to per that, on the turning points of moral science, his trines are substantially correct. The style is agreeble, and the general form of the work appears we adapted to the use of schools. This edition is propared from a copy furnished by the author for the

INFIDELITY; comprising Jenyn's Internal Lidence. Leslie's Method, Lyttelton's Conversion of St Paul, Watson's Reply to Gibbon and Paper A. Notice of Hume on Miracles, and an Latter few West on the Resurrection. Am ciety, 150, Nassau St. New York.

The Society has done well, to publish these etc. lent treatises in one neat, cheap and convenient ume. It forms a magazine of conclusive answers all the current arguments of infidels. It may be de tained at the Tract Depository, No. 5, Com

in the Islands of the Medite n the Islands of the Mediterranean and Asia Min ontaining a View of the Manners and Custons the Popish Clergy in Ireland, France, Italy, Ma orfu, Zante, Smyrna, &c. with A Remarks illustrating some of the Peculiar De of the Roman Catholic Church. By Rev Mahoney, late a Capuchin Friar in the Cothe Immaculate Conception at Rome. Ph. Edward C. Biddle. 1836, pp. 382, 12m This work was forwarded to us through Perkit

Marvin & Co. who, we presume, have it for sale. The question has just occurred to us,-What w be the moral influence of engaging every bed

to the principles of Digestion, considered to the threingles of Dieteties. By Andrew Co M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Physica Edinburgh, and Physician in ordinary to their jesties, the King and Queen of the Belgam. York, Howe & Bates, 1836. pp. 310, 1800.

For sale by Russell, Shattuck & Co. As we h

Like its predecessors; moral tales, well told.

An Earnest Appeal to Christians, on the Duty of world. By W. C. Brownlee, D. D. There is special need, that the attention of

tians should be effectually called to this subject present time. Dr. Brownlee is a vigorous w we hope he has written so that they will read and The Lilly of the Valley. With a Commendatory face, by Rev. Win. Patton. New York, Joh Taylor. 1836. pp. 123, 18me.

A copy of this work was presented to Mr. I'

September 9,

which time, Mr. Patton save at home," having been alu

of borrowers; -good evidence ANNIVERSARY AT The Anniversary of the '

Gilmanton, took place on The

The following are the order of Ferences. Sacred Music. and Authenticity of the Fentatene Bedford. Causes of Obscurity i French, Bedford. The ministry turies compared with that of th Fostor, Beverly, Mass. Sacred of Hume's argument against Mit ward, Boston. The mechanism Boston. The mechanism tive of the Divine Benev d. How do the miracl Pittsfield. How do the miracl Apostles prove the divibity of Clark, Roxbury. [Absent on a Sacred Music. History on the Page, Alkinson. History of it W. Fuller, Milford. The constit ed to virtue; Parker Fillsburg, cet of ministerial influence; Ho

AFTERNOON. Sacred Music ration. Inaugural Addr Prayer. Sacred Music.

ached by the Rev. Prof. En

ence to the circumstances

NNIVERSARY WEEK On Sabbath P. M. an inter

we the Seminary. His text he world, and preach the gosp ors of churches at home, wh ail in a duty—that of prese om they meet—a neglect of issionary to the heathen, is r icular reprehension. The che for discouragement. Our Lord of preaching his gospel, origina sionaries to foreign lands. O ises of the Porter Rhetorical Sc Monday evening, the Month! as observed on the evening of t ther interesting matters, a letter Lev. Robert O. Dwight, who said 6th of Nov. last, in company wit her missionaries. The letter was, where the ship arrived a n were destined to northe Pittsburg Society) were all ying the presence of their Re ing revival of religion had be w, it was hoped, had been turn

the vanity of earthly hopes. ah Woods, daughter of the Rev. mteen, were consigned to the health and beauty. She had e friends by her uncommon an a and bereavement in a w they do not, however, mourn as th they have pleasing and delightful On W. forever with the Lord. Monday evening, were the Porter Rhetorical Society. Orati by George Wuters, on "The Bib ed Eloquence;" by N. Beach, or e of Religious Education;" and on, upon "Emotion as affe Mr. Waters described a acteristics of the Bible as a patter Mr. Beach urged the high import the conscience in all our system Harrington delineated, among which the emotions or ented and educated.

On Monday P. M., we had an in

On Tuesday, P. M. were the Annie the same Society. Prof. Hadduc ege, gave us an extended and ver on Rhetoric as a branch of colle study. It was characterized by , discrimination, and sound sense, ion, he remarked upon the gene e which it holds in our courses of h the interest which was felt in it 2 itions which have been given of I e terms,—sensibility, heart, imagin ..., which have been employed as at a perfect orator must possess. ectual power which is wanted by the ability rightly to use the mental an that fine tact or sagacity which will oration, or whatever is said, to t runity with the laws of mind and t of the occasion. The great body s's address was taken up in delinea s of Rhetoric which have been in which Blair is a representative ctical rules, of directions about to me, and all the minutize of verbal ng with the external man and proc the other not attaching much impete circumstantial criticism, but deve mind which are concerned in the l blic orator; and striving to teach pron technics. Prof. Hadduck mainta ing argament, that the latter syste and philosophic one, through pract to be neglected. He then went i rations, showing that the imaginati lity, can be, and ought to be, cultiva ost assiduity, and that it is the gre-professor of rhetoric to lead his pu

the topics of this finished and excel The remaining exercise was a poem for arles S. Porter, of New York, on t Soul," which contained passages of d pathos, well delivered. In the evening, an address was pronou

mature those powers of the soul w

forbid us to give any thing more than

able in a successful public speaker.

Society of Inquiry respecting mis-sident, Mr. N. Beach, a member of the "Prayer for the Conversion of the W not the pleasure of hearing this add uch force from Mr. B. as he has devote e work of a missionary in Africa. The following is the order of exercieary day.

FORENOON. Prayer. Interpretation 1; J. B. Hadley, Wenham. Remarks 2; C. F. Mazzy, Athens, Pa. On what

It is a very rare thing, that ar It is a very rare thing, that any as probattoners among us, "who ye vidence of regeneration;" and e earnestly seeking the salvation ecanes of admission are so rare, exceptions, so that our forms resist our "practice to keep those on that who have already given saltheir piety."—Zion's Herald.

It the rule, but not the reason of esceptious people kept on male se picus people kept on probe probation expected to protect that there is "satisfactory trithey kept on probation, to see grace? If so, are they more e during the first half year, than heir probation intended to show rees more with Method Or is the rule followed, merely ping a rule which Wesley mide: gave the words of the Herald, era could judge whether they to never complain of such licet-

NSTITUTE OF INSTRUCTION city, according to the hotles in of the discussions are published , giving an inadequate and not its doings. The practice of b, at leisure, under the direcsers, an account of its annual important exercises, in a handwhich is worth adding to one's , a few weeks since, and ought the volume for the last year, tes J. Hendee. The successive cured and studied by all who subject of education, and its s country. sers, Lower Canada.-An

terian ministers in the Town hipton, during the first week in ant members live 65 mile as peculiarly pleasant and pre-Shipton, entered that region and for most of the time since, regational minister in the

ers, which are all the Con-

RST, English mission received by the Secretary ociety, Boston, announces his this country. He gives very the opportunity and useful ion in that part of the world.

BLICATIONS.

rey, D. D. late Missionary to Oriental Languages in the , Calcutta, by Eastace Care, Essay, by Francis Wayland, n University. Boston, Gould, 1836. pp. 422, 12mo.

rey must of necessity give a nents, their struggles, and reason, as well as on account invland speaks well of th ographer has performed hi

ons and Explanations, to adapt of Schools and Academies

is work far enough to perceive of the work appears well schools. This edition is pre-

sing Jenyn's Internal Evidence Dyttelton's Conversion of St ply to Gibbon and Payne, A Miracles, and an Extract from ection. American Tract So ection. American Tract Se-New York. well, to publish these excel-

, cheap and convenient volzine of conclusive answers to epesitory, No. 5, Cernhill.

steries of Italy, and Twe Years Mediterranean and Asia Miner; I the Manners and Customs of the Manners and Customs of Ireland, France, Italy, Malta-rna, &c. with Ancedates and some of the Peculiar Doctrines olic Church. By. Rev. S. L uchin Friar in the Convent of eption at Rome. Philadelphia. 1836, pp. 382, 12mo. and to us through Perkins,

curred to us,-What will of ongaging every body is Cheir history, truly told, will store of stories of licentious iny of every kind. Will not ture, if it deserves the name,

en, considered wan stetics. By Andrew Combe, loyal College of Physicians of cian in ordinary to their Mattuck & Co. As we have education, we shall not prothe doctrines of this work ans. Dr. Combe's reputa-

the Author of the Waymark. 1836, ppr. 144, 18me. moral tales, well told. ristians, on the Duty of mi-se for the Conversion of the rownles, D. D. New York,

pp. 157, 18me. hat the attention of Chrisr called to this subject at the ee is a vigorous writer, and that they will read and feel.

3, 18mo. presented to Mr. Patten's

hen in New York; since

at home," having been almost constantly in the hands f borrowers; -good evidence that it is interesting. ANNIVERSARY AT GILMANTON.

which time, Mr. Patton says, " it has but seldom been

September 9, 1856.

The Anniversary of the Theological Seminay is Gilmanton, took place on Thursday, August 25th

The following are the order of exercises.

Forknoon. Sacred Music. Prayer. Genuineness and Authenticity of the Pentatench; Cyrus W. Wallace, Bedford. Causes of Obscerity in Romans; Daniel L. French, Bedford. The ministry of the two first centaries compared with that of the present day; John Foster, Beverly, Mass. Sacred Music. Examination of Hume's argument against Miracles; Wm. H. Hayward, Boston. The mechanism of the human body illustrative of the Divine Benevolence; Dr. J. Blake, Pittsfeld. How do the miracles of Christ and his Apostles prove the divinity of the Scriptures? Eliflark, Rothury. [Absent on account of ill health.] Sacred Music. History and character of Paul; Wm. Page, Atkinson. History and character of Paul; Wm. Fage, Atkinson. History of interpretation; Robert W. Fuller, Milford. The constitution of man as adapted to virtue; Parker Pillsburg, Henniker. The secret of ministerial influence; Hornice Wood, New Alsted. The following are the order of exercises. ham, N. J. Origin of Mohammedism; E. W. Harrington, New Braintree.
AFTERNSON. Prayer. Insuguration of the Professor of Sacred Rhetoric, with the usual solemnities.
Inaugural Address of the Professor of Sacred Rhetoric.
Music. Inauguration of the President, with the appropriate solemnities. Address to the Senior Class by the President. Prayer. Music. (Tune—Old Hundred.
From all who dwell below the skies,
Let the Creator's praise arise;
Let the Redeemer's name be sung.
Through every land, by every tongue.
Eternal are thy mercies, Lord,

ATTERNOON. Sacred Music. Prayer. Inaugu-nation. Inaugural Address; Rev. Aaron Warner. Prayer. Sacred Music. Benediction.

ANNIVERSARY WEEK AT ANDOVER.

From our Correspondent.
On Sabbath P. M. an interesting sermon was preached by the Rev, Prof. Emerson, with special reference to the circumstances of the class who now eave the Seminary. His test was: "Go ye into all he world, and preach the gospel to every creature." He considered it principally in its application to the pastors of churches at home, who, not unfrequently, ail in a duty-that of preaching the gospel to all shom they meet - a neglect of which, on the part of a missionary to the heathen, is regarded as worthy of particular reprehension. The class, owing to peculiar mustances, is only eleven in number. This, the oreacher remarked, ought not to be to them any ground or discouragement. Our Lord gave the commission of preaching his gospel, originally, to eleven only. This small class, it is understood, furnishes several missionaries to foreign lands. On account of the expreises of the Porter Rhetorical Society, which is held on Monday evening, the Monthly Concert of prayer was observed on the evening of the Sabbath. Among ther interesting matters, a letter was read from the Rev. Robert O. Dwight, who sailed for India on the 16th of Nov. last, in company with Mr. Winslow and other missionaries. The letter was written near Madras, where the ship arrived about the middle of larch. The missionaries, 14 in number, (10 of hom were destined to northern India, sent out by Pittsburg Society) were all in good health, and ying the presence of their Redeemer. An intering revival of religion had been experienced on ard the ship, and eight or ten of the officers and ew, it was hoped, had been turned from sin to righ-

On Monday P. M., we had an impressive exhibition f the vanity of earthly hopes. The remains of Missearth Woods, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Woods, aged steen, were consigned to the tomb with many rs. But a few days since, she was in the full vigo health and beauty. She had endeared herself to r friends by her uncommon amiableness, and by ses a sad bereavement in a wide circle of friends. ey do not, however, mourn as those without hope. hey have pleasing and delightful evidence that she is

On Monday evening, were the usual exercises of the Porter Rhetorical Society. Orations were deliver-HARVARD UNIVERSITY.—The Exercises of Commencement were held in the Church of the First Parish in Cambridge on Wednesday last.

Thirty-nine gentlemen were admitted to the degree of Bachelor of Arts in course. The degree of D. D. was conferred on Rev. Nathaniel L. Frothingham, and Rev. John Brazer; and that of L. L. D. on Ward Chipman, Esq. Chief Justice of the Province of New Brunswick, Lewis Cass, Secretary of War, and Chas. Joseph Anthony Mettermair, Privy Counsellor of the Duke of Baden, and Professor in the University of Heidelberg. d by George Waters, on "The Bible as a model of ered Eloquence;" by N. Beach, on "The Impore of Religious Education;" and by E. W. Harngton, upon "Emotion as affecting Sacred Elo-"Emotion as affecting Sacred Eloeteristics of the Bible as a pattern for the preach-Mr. Beach urged the high importance of cultivathe conscience in all our systems of education. Harrington delineated, among other things, the

hods in which the emotions or sensibilities may be meuted and educated.

al study. It was characterized by his usual fine

Heidelberg.
On Thursday the Society of Phi Beta Kappa held its Annual Meeting. An Oration was delivered by Rev. Dr. Wayland, President of Brown University, and a Poem by Oliver Wendall Holmes, M. D. of this n Tuesday, P. M. were the Anniversary exercise eity. We understand that fifty-five young gentlemen were examined on Monday and Tuesday for admission into the University, and fifty-three of the number were accepted.—Ch. Register. the same Society. Prof. Hadduck of Dartmouth ege, gave us an extended and very interesting ad-Rhetoric as a branch of collegiate and profes-

Meeting of the Alumni .- Aug. 31st, 1836 .- The

Thy praise shall sound from shore to shore, 'Till suns shall rise and set no more.

terized by sound sentiment and forcible delivery.

There could not, of course, be that variety, which has

been witnessed on other like occasions, when large

The Inaugural address of Prof. Park was on the sub-

ject of "Metaphysics." He considered it in its re-lations to philology, Christian theology, sacred rheto-

ric, soundness and strength of intellect, and in its prac-

mind-by which the sacred orator is to accomplish his

purposes. It would be in vain for us to attempt to

professor had the advantage of having planted himself,

at the outset, on strong and tenable ground,-Metaphy-

sics cannot be, and ought not to be, excluded from

any department of study. At the same time however

so much mist has been thrown over this plain propo-

sition, and so many loose statements made concerning

it, as to call forth, in the illustration of it, great inge-

nuity, striking arguments, and very felicitous allusions.

Many of the evils which now afflict and rend the

church of Christ were shown to result from the want

Some very just remarks were made upon the pre-

sent degeneracy in the style of preaching, and in the

of metaphysical knowledge and acumen.

tical uses as sharpening and polishing the instrument

give even a brief account of this production.

classes have been graduated.

Resolve I, that said Committee he further authorized to receive subscriptions for objects (approved by them) of usefulness to the College, not specified in the mind which are concerned in the business of the

orator; and striving to teach principles rather RUM IN ROXBURY.—The County Commissioners in having refused to license retailers of ardent spirits on the neglected. He then went into a series of lastrations, showing that the imagination, or the sentiability, can be, and ought to be, cultivated with the said Commissioners "have acted contrary to the views and wishes of a great majority of the inhab-RUM IN ROXBURY .- The County Commissioners assiduity, and that it is the great business of the views and wishes of a great majority of the inhab-

reference of rhetoric to lead his pupils to nurture itants of said town;" and that they be requested to limature those powers of the soul which are indisthis in a successful public speaker. But our limorbid us to give any thing more than two or three the topics of this finished and excellent perform-

the apostolic origin of the Apocalypse been called in question? R. Carver, Tannton. The Bible—a necessary instrument in building up God's spiritual temple; P. Belding, Amherst. Efficacy of the death of Christ; D. Mansfield, Lynnfield. Necessity of Regeneration; L. R. Eastman, Montrague. Music. Doctrine of the Saints' Perseverance; R. Wilkinson, Townshend, Vt. Duty of Perseverance; R. Wilkinson, Townshend, Vt. D

Foreign.

ENGLAND. House of Commons, June 30.—Mr. B. Hoy said he was anxious to know from the noble Lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, whether he had received any communication relative to the establishment of slavery and the slave trade in Texas. Lord Palmerston observed that the inhabitants of Texas were in a state of revolt against the Mexican Government, and the result of that revolt was not as yet decided. If the Mexican Government should succeed, they would, of course, enforce their laws on the inhabitants; but if the contest should have another result, and that there should be a separation of Texas from the Mexican Government, and their establishment as an independent power ensued, in such case

sent degeneracy in the style of preaching, and in the comparative power of the pulpit. The preaching of Edwards, Bellamy, Smalley and others of past generations was with authority; it awed, convinced and instructed men. Now, the preacher is put too much in the attitude of a dependant on the good will of his hearers. He is obliged to be seech them to be condescending enough to hear what he has to say. This change is to be attributed in part to the neglect of metaphysical preaching, or such preaching as meets the wants of men, or the lofty aspirations of the human soul. But we forbear.

wants of men, or the lofty aspirations of the human soul. But we forhear.

Rev. Dr. Edwards, the President elect, then addressed the senior class in some appropriate, scriptural and important remarks on their great work as preachers, especially on the pre-eminent importance of preaching Christ crucified, and of leading men every where to a living, vital, permanent union with him who is the great atoning Sacrifice for the whole world.

The exercises of the week closed with an interesting and able sermon to the Alumni from the Rev. Present in great atoning Christian and the sermon to the Alumni from the Rev. Present in the control of the present and the sermon to the Alumni from the Rev. Present in Company of the serious of the smooth words and slow movements of Lord Palmeston. It will be seen from our Parliamentary record, that on Thursday night, the subject of what the papers call the Revolt in Texas, was mooted in the House of Commons. In answer the question, whealth as a serious condition of the presented contest for Texas in the part of the United States, of mport of the surgicist of the spring of every British philanthropist, every British Christian, in support of the noble minded men who are standing forward in the United States, of resist the torrent of national iniquity. We call upon the country to raise its voice. Trust not to the smooth words and slow movements of Lord Palmeston It will be seen from our Parliamentary record, that on Thursday night, the subject of what the papers call the Revolt in Texas, was mooted in the House of Commons. In answer to revolt again the Mexican Government, and that, if they succeeded, in such case the laws of Mexico could not be applied. Was this a reply worthy of a British stateman? Mr. Hoy announced his intention of Parliament, and we will take the consideration of Parliament, and we will take the consideration of the invited by the philanthropist, every British philanthropist, every British philanthropist, every British Philanthropist, every British Philanthropist, e FLED. Dr. Lushington asked, whether government had received any information of the importation of slaves from Texas into the United States? Was

> Later.—London dates to August 1 have arrived.
>
> News was received by express from Frankfort, of the death of Mr. Rothschild, of London, the head of the banking house of the Rothschilds. He had gone to Frankfort to attend the wedding of his son, and was detained there by sickness. An afternoon paper contradicted the report of Mr. R.'s death, but the latest news from him was of a very unsatisfactory nature. Paris papers to the 30th contained nothing of impor-tance. The fetes in honor of the Three Days excited tance. The fetes in honor of the $Three\ Days\ {
> m excuted}$ less interest than on former years. They passed away

at £70,000 at £70,000.

The Diplomatic relations of England with the Porte had been restored—Lord Ponsonby having had an interview with the new Reis-Effendi. The Russian government had refused to pay its stipulated third part of the last instalment of the loan to Greece. Lord

of the last instalment of the lean to Greece. Lord Palmerston proposes that England and France shall nevertheless pay theiri.

The English steamboat Tigris, on the Euphrates, capsized in a violent tornado, and went to the bottom. Twenty of the crew, fifteen of whom were Ehglishmen, were drowned. Col. Chesney saved himself by swimming. Lieuts Linch and Ceckburn, were drowned. Not even the remains of the vessel had been found. The steamboat Euphrates, which was in company, came near meeting the same fate. Up to the moment of the storm, the prospects of the expedition were most encouraging. The river had been surveyed for 509 miles, and it appeared in all respects favorable.

longer, and I do very respectfully invite all persons of property to lend their aid to this design.

To provide a place of worship and instruction for seamen who visit Montreal, and the many watermen and emigrants necessarily stopping there, is very important. Eikewise to establish Sunday Schools and good libraries in all the new settlements of Canada must be acknowledged to be highly important.

For both of these objects I am soliciting aid. These objects have been recommended by the Governor of Massachusetts, the Mayor of Boston and many other respectable persons both in America and in England. Dr. Jenks of Boston, Dr. Fay of Charlestown, and Mr. Deah, bookseller 13 Cornhill, will receive donations for this design. That many may lead their aid is the prayer of J. Osgood, Agent.

Boston, Sept. 6, 1886. of the Queen and Don Carlos; they had murdered the military and civil Governors of the place, and on the 26th July the Constitution of 1812 was solemntly proclaimed and sworn to in that city, amidst cries of Libertly! and Down with the Tyrants! A new Jun-ta, or Board of Government, had been established.—16.

From Texas.—Our intelligence is that the army, 2,200 in number, is at Cilet near Capano. Its number From Texas.—Our intelligence is that the army, 2,200 in number, is at Cilet near Capano. Its numbers have been considerably reduced, in consequence of many of the Texans having returned to the cultivation of their farms. It is understood that the expedition to Matamoras has been abandoned, and that there is no prospect of a meeting of the two armies until winter. Santa Anna has been sent to the plantation of Col. Phelps, under a strong guard.—Ib.

succeed, they would, of course, enforce their laws on the inhabitants; but if the contest should have another result, and that there should be a separation of Texas from the Mexican Government, and their establishment as an independent power ensued, in such case the laws of Mexico would not be applied. He should, however, state, that no communication could have taken place between Texas and the British Government.

Mr. B. Hoy announced his intention of bringing the subject under the consideration of Parliament.

Dr. Lushington wished to ask his noble friend a question with reference to Texas. He was desirous of knowing whether any information had been received of the importation of slaves from Texas into the United States. Though he believed there was no treaty between this country and the United States which could compel them to put an end to such a system, yet they were bonnd not to sanction a continuance of such a practice.

Lord Palmerston replied, that no such information had been received by government.—London Patriot. The British public ought to be under aware of what is going on at present in Texas; of the true cause and the true nature of the contest between the Mexican authorities and the American slave jobbers.

Texas has long been the Naboth's vineyard of Brother Jonathan. For twenty years or more, an anxiety has been manifested to push back the boundary of the United States territory, of which the Sabine river is the agreed line, so as to include the rich alluvial lands of the Delta of the Colorado, at the head of the Gulf of Mexico. There are stronger passions at work, however, than the mere lust of territory—deep-induced the received of the importance of the results of the From Mexico.—The New Orleans Bee of Aug. 22,

From Western Africa.—The New York Commercial has received the Liberia Herald of June 30.

The Rev. John Seys, superintendent of Methodist missions, in Western Africa, has arrived in the Portia. Accounts from the Sherbro country represent it in a most calamitous state, by reason of the native war, and the invasion of the Timanees, a numerous tribe, living north and east of Sierra Leone. Many of the towns and villages were deserted by the inhabitants. The slave trade was carried on to a considerable extent on the coast of the Sherbro country.

The small pox was creating much alarm at Sierra Leone.

King Boson, King Brumley and King Jimmy, na-King Boson, King Brumley and King Jinmy, native chiefs in the vicinity of Caldwell, were at war, and their people committed depradations on the planted fields of the colonists; but they were careful not to interfere with the colonists themselves. Their depredations were committed under the influence of biting hunger, the war having produced great distress.

A militia company has been organized at Monrovia, styled "Carey's Legion of Honor," in memory of the Rev. Lot Carey, deceased.

Domestic.

CASE OF AARON W. KITCHELL.-We have at CASE OF AARON W. KITCHELL.—We have at length authentic information concerning the treatment of the young at the young at Hillshore. Geo. A citizen of this state, who has just returned from Georgia, called upon us has evening to say that he saw him at the house of a mutual friend near Milledgeville, shortly after the Lynching transaction at Hillshore. He fully confirms the suggestions heretofore made, that the young man is not only no abolitionist, but that he has said or done nothing whatever since his residence in Georgia to excite a reasonable suspicion. His friends there—who are southrons in feeling and sentiment—say there can be no question on this subject, and he himself disavows having entertained or expressed, at any time, any sentiments on the subject, that

FLED. Dr. Lushington asked, whether government had received any information of the importation of slaves from Texas into the United States! Was the honorable and learned gentlemen content with the answer which he obtained? We are sure he was not. [tb.]

Later.—London dates to August 1 have arrived. News was received by express from Frankfort, of the death of Mr. Rothschild, of London, the head of the banking house of the Rothschilds. He had gone to the banking house of the Rothschilds. He had gone to first the state of the persons who employed him. On the received by the virtue of the virtue some at least of the persons who employed him. On his return to Georgia, he resolved to try the virtue of law, and wrote to a friend at the time that he should remain there until the experiment was fully tried. Revenge was threatened if he persisted, and the charge of abolitionism was finally made the pretext of at once cancelling the debts and driving him out of the country with scourging and abuse. This is his account of the affair, and we are assured that his acquaintances in

does on Reterior as a branch of collegate and professional study. It was characterized by his usual forms and the was characterized by his usual forms of the distingtion of the control o

News had been received that Gen. Gemez, at the head of a party of Carlists, had entered Santiago.

The cholera prevailed to an alarming extent in Austria and Italy. Forty persons died daily at Verona.

At Paris, the Grand Review appointed for the 31st had been after mature deliberation, upon the urgent entreaty of the ministers—though not without much reluctance on the part of the King—countermanded, of which an official notification appeared in the Moniteur: the danger to the King of assassination at such a review, was the avowed motive.

On the 14th of July, the treasury buildings in Lisbon were entirely destroyed by fire. The public documents were fortunately saved—the loss is estimated at 270,000.

man's cheek burn with indignation, we can add nothing to give it effect. Are we to sit still and submit in silence?—Newark Daily Adv.

The Public Money.—It appears from the statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the amount of deposites of the public money on the 1st inst. was \$42,663,911, of which \$37,817,996 were placed to the credit of the Treasurer of the United States, and

the Red River. This is a very summary way of determining a boundary question—to cast an eye over the map and ascertain what line will form a convenient limit to the national territory, instead of looking to the treaty to ascertain what territory belongs to us. We fear that even the Rio Grande would, after

the recent hostilities of the Creeks, and the frauds al-leged to have been committed in the transfer of their hand reservations. Alfred Balch, Esq. of Tennessee, is associated with him as Commissioner, and John M. Wyse, Esq. of Meryland, appointed Secretary to the commission.—Nat. Intelligencer. Mob. Law at Troy.—We understand (says the Al-bany Evening Journal of Saturday) that a number of

Thursday evening, went in search of and found the persons to whom the corporation had delegated that duty, seized them and took them to a place agreed upon, and there furnished them with an entire suit of tar and feathers. Some of the persons were arrested, but they were immediately bailed.

The Jail at Halifax, Virginia, was burnt on the morning of the 24th ult. together with five prisoners. It is supposed to have been set on fire by the prisoners. It was not known whether any of the prisoners escaped.

Elder John Williams, a descendant of Roger Williams, is now living at Burrillville, R. I., being nearly 94 years of age. One day week before last, he walked to his brother's, in Foster, a distance of sixteen miles, and was but little fatigued.

Two new banks in this city, incorporated at the last session of the Legislature—the Freemen's Bank, situated at the corner of Summer and Sea streets, and the Middling Interest Bank, situated in the northerly part of the city—have paid in half their capital, and commenced operations last week

Despatch.—The iron fence around the Common, which was commenced July 5th, was completed, with the exception of the gate, yesterday, Sept. 5th, just two months from its commencement.

The contract for the removal of the Creeks is taken

The contract for the removal of the Creeks is taken by the Alabama Emigrating Company at \$28,50 a head. A party of 300 were to start between the 20th and 25th inst. the remainder in 60 days—the contract is deemed advantageous to the Government.

There were twenty-two persons convicted at the

Police Court on Monday last, most of whom were common drunkards and vagabonds. Seventeen were sentenced to pay fines.—Landmark.

It is stated in one of the Charleston papers that a vessel commanded by a Spaniard and an American, recently touched at Indian Key, full of negroes, supposed to have been obtained of the Seminoles in exchange for ammunition. The people at the Key had not force enough to arrest the crew and commanders.

A Severe Drought has parched up all vegetable life in this vicinity. The streams are usually low and A Scere Brought has parened up all vegetable life in this vicinity. The streams are usually low and the earth suffering very much. The corn crop, both Indian and Broom is almost a failure, and our agricultural friends despair of doing much more this season, than reaping half a crop. The weather has been some-

friends despair of doing much more this season, than reaping half a crop. The weather has been somethy what confortably warm during the past week, but such cold dog-days have never been remembered. [Northampton Cour.]

The Greek brig Alexandros, which was in this port last summer, arrived here Friday last. Capt. Alexandro is bearer of a letter from the Greek Government to this Government. Among her passengers are three Greein youths, sent on by Rev. Mr. Hill, Amesican Michigan of the Latin and English High Schools are to have twenty-four hundred dollars, being an increase of four hundred; and our Grammar and Writing Masters, fifteen hundred; and our Grammar and Writing Masters, fifteen hundred; being an increase of one hundred; and our Grammar and Writing Masters, fifteen hundred, being an increase of one hundred; and our Grammar and Writing Masters, fifteen hundred, being an increase of one hundred of the former, and three hundred to the latter.

The Excter News Letter says, that counterfeit \$55

The Exeter News Letter says, that counterfeit \$5 bills, Perkin's plate, of the Kenduskeag, Waldo and Portland Exchange Banks, are in circulation in that region, and that it requires a sharp look out to keep a of teaching.

Hon, Julius Rockwell of Pittsfield, Speaker of the House of Representatives, is appointed to deliver the next annual oration before the Alumni of Williams College.

College.

The Buffalo University goes into operation on the first Tuesday in November next, and will be temporarily opened in the building known as the High School House.

Anthracite Coal Ashes .- Mr. Snyder of Philadelphia, has received a premium for his fruits, and he thinks he has preserved his trees from attacks of in-sects by using anthracite coal ashes for two years past about the roots of his trees.

PHILADELPHIA.—The Observer states that the PHILADELPHIA.—The Observer states that the Corner-stone of the First Congregational Church of Philadelphia was laid, with appropriate exercises, on Monday the 22d uit. at 1-2 past 5 o'clock. The Rev. John Todd, Pastor elect, officiated on the occasion, assisted by Rev. Dr. Blackburn, of Illinois.

Mr. Todd was expected early in October, to enter upon the duties of his charge.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Installed at Carlisle as Paster of the Union Calvinistic burch, Wednesday, Aug. 31st, Rev. Prastance Surra, itroductory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Cross of Boxboro; Serion and Installing Prayer by Rev. Mr. Wilder of Concord barge by Rev. Mr. Woodbury of Actor; Right Hand of Conningham. With a potaris and process and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Bedress and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Bedress and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Bedress and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Bedress and Others. For Sale by JAMES 1 Jones and Others.

dress and Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Leavitt of Bedford.

The house recently erected in Bridgewater by the Trintarian Congregational Church, was solemnly dedicated to
Almighty God, Father, Son, and Holy Spirit, on Wednesday Ang. 31. The Introductory Prayer and Reading of the
Scriptures by Rev. Mr. Brigham of E. Randolph; Dedicatory Prayer by Rev. Mr. Matthy of Taunton; Sermon by
Rev. Mr. Putnam of Middleboro, from Heb. it, 20. Concluding Prayer by Rev. Mr. Bitcheneck of Bandolph. All
the exercises were appropriate. The singing was excellent and powerful, and a crowded andience listened attentively to all the performances. Long may this be a place
where God's name shall be honored, and his glory displayed.

The ordination of the Rev. Jonx G. Naylon, as Fastor
of the Middle Street Inptits Church in Portsmouth, N. H.
took place on the evening of the 17th inst. The ministers
who engaged in the services, were the Rev. Dr. Sharp,
Rev. Messer, L. Crawford, G. Williams, S. Cock, J. N.
Brown and E. Helt.
Ordained, at Windham, Me. Ang. 34, Rev. Jonx W.
Ordained, at Windham, Me. Ang. 34, Rev. Jonx W.

Rev. Messrs. L. Crawford, G. Williams, S. Cook, J. N. Brown and E. Holt.

Brown and E. Holt.

Ordained, at Windham, Me. Ang. 3d, Rev. Jons W. Shepard, at Windham, Me. Ang. 3d, Rev. Jons W. Shepard, over the Congregational Church and Society in that place. Sermon by Rev. Joseph H. Towne, of Almeshury, Mass. from I Tim. i: 11.

Ordained as an Evangelist, at Stockbridge, Vt. by the Royalton Association, Aug. 10, Rev. Jons C. Wilders. Sermon by Rev. A. Chundler, of Greenfield, Mass.

DEATHS.—In Pinckney, N. Y. July 30, Rev. Reveus Stropard, of the Oneida Conference, aged 26. His last words were: "My work is done; heaven is mine! Bieseed be God! Victory, victory through the binod of the Lamb! Death has loat his its string. Come. 12.

At the Victory of the did incl., the Rev. Milliam Pintates, one of the editors of the Western Christian Advocate, and 30 years.

At the Victory of the inge. This servant of Christ has fallen, in the midet of neetulness, and gone to an early grave. He sunk calmly to rest, on the bosom of his Redeemer.

NOTICES,

NORFOLK CONFERENCE.—The Fail Meeting of this Body will be held at the Rev. Mr. Ward's Meetinghouse in Abington, on Tursday the 27th day of September. Services to commence at 10 o'click A. Ma, and the owners and Wedinesday attention, when they will collect on the head attention of the Lord's Supper, and collection in all of Domestic Maintage.

Dockaster, Jun. 28, 1236.

The Annual Meeting of the Religious Charitable Society for the Canaling of Wardster, will be held at Westberro', on Weilnesday, the 21st of Sept. at 10 o'clock, s. s.

The Harmony Conference of Charckers will meet at the same place, on the same day, at 4 o'clock, p. s. and continue the meeting on Thursday, At the Cone of the meeting

MARRIAGES.

ty, on Studay evening last, by Rev. Mr. Show, e. Vendall, to Nies Sarah H. Holiday—Mr. Viswell, to Nies Mary Bligh—Mr. Simon Knnews—Mr. Frederick Pool, te Maria Conse, of Walpole—Dr. Amos Nourse, (M. M. Low, Chek, of B.—Mr. Adam Les Marth D. Luck, both of the city.

to Miss Rebects G. Ayres.

In Methods, Mr. Win, G. Morse, of Grafton,
In Methods, Mr. Thomas Doscomb, to Miss Ruth A. G.
Messer, both of Boston.

In Newbors, by Rev. Henry Borant, Mr. A. K. Hathaway, Frincipal of Woburn Academy, Woburn, to Miss Mary A. Hale, daughter of D. Hale, Esq. of Newbury.

In Franklin, Mr. Caleb Fisher, to Miss Achsah Metcalf,
both of Franklin. on Lower Falls, Mr. Wm. G. Morse, of Grafton,

DEATHS.

In this city, on Saturday morning, after a liftgering illness, which side here with much patience and pious resignation, Elizabeth Abarman, 19 years.—Fery suddenly, Mrs. Illias A. wife of the late Capt. Wan. Newman, 43—Mrs. Nancy Collins, 65—Mrs. Darciss Mahy, a marive of Waitam, Ms. 76—Luorèria, wife of Gillam B. Wheeler, 21 yrs. In Charlestown, Mrs. Harriet M. R. wife of Mr. Abijah Elauchard, 23.

In Dorchester, Mrs. Christian M. wife of Mr. Horsee S. Williams, and cludest daughter of the late Mr. Marvin Marcy, 22.

At North Andover, Aug. 20th, Miss Mary Malvina Kimbell, 12, daughter of Atmos Kimball, Esq. of Boxford.

In Dodham, Mr. Daniel Kingsbury, 34. Mr. D. was stowned, while conged in getting lay in a scow or raft.

In Needham, Miss Rebecca E. Stedman, daughter of Mr. Ellis S. 14.

In Satem, Mr. John Dutch, 91, the oldest person in the Place. In this city, on Sa

In Grotor, Einsthan Sawtell, Esq. M.
In Saxonville, Mai Josish Stone, a soldier of the revolu-

In Sexonville, Maj. Johann Stone, a stone, a stone, 75.
In Northbeidge, on the 1st first. Rev. John Crane, D. D. In Northbeidge, on the 1st first nee. and fifty-fourth of his ministry.
In Audover, Ms. on Saturday, Sept. 3d, of 1 plus fever.
Niss Sarau A. Woods, daughter of Rev. becomed Woods,
D. D. ngee 19.
In Newport, R. I. on Thursday morning last, George gec 19.

«port, R. I. on Thursday morning last, George
aged five months, only child of Dr. L. I. False, of

In Cumberland, R. f. Mr. Joseph Mason, lafe of Portland Me. 28.
In Banger, Me. Mr. Assahl Jeland, of Holliston, Ms. 25.
In Calais, Me. Sist th. Capt. Bray, of schr Olive, of
Der Isle. He dropped dead it the street.
In Halifax, Vt. 10th ult. Capt. Thomas Farasworth, a
polider of the revolution, 84: death occasioned by a cancer
on the leg.

WARREN ACADEMY, WOBURN.

Title Fall Term at this Institution will commence,
Monday, Sept. 19th.
Instruction will be given in all the branches usually
langht in Academies and High Schools, including French
The Fernale Department will be under the date of Miss
B. L. Colman, who has been employed during the past
lear.

B. L. COLMAN, who has seen elliphyte during his pear, year.

A commodions and well regulated Sourding House is connected with the Institution. The Teachers will constantly reside at the Boarding House, and have constant supervision over all scholars entrusted to their care. Special attention, will be paid to the habits and morals of the condi-The subscriber intends to make teaching his permanent

IPSWICH, MASS.

THE Winter Term commences on Wednesday the 26th of October, and continues twenty-four weeks. The government and instruction are adopted to young ladies of mature minds, and to such as wish to qualify themselves to become educators. Those who cannot remain members of the Institution more than one year, would derive more profit not to enter until after the age of sixteen. Applications may be made to Miss Grant, the Principal. So far as practicable it is desired that amplications may be received

TUITION IN MUSIC AND FRENCH.

M ISS BEDEL, would acquaint her former Papits and those Ladies who are desirous of patronizing her, that she still continues her instructions in the above branches. For terms, please apply at her residence, 200 Worker, south corner of Avon Place. 3w. Sept 9.

THE Next Term will commence Oct. 5, and continue (welve weeks, E. HOSMER, Principal. 3w. Sept. 2.

A VERY valuable little manual for every teacher. By text yaluable little manual for every teacher. By teaching—the qualifications of a teacher—the manner of teaching—the motives to perseverance and flicity—duties of teachers to each other, and their temperations and discouragements. Price 15 cents.

Published by the American S. B. Union, and for sate at the Depository, No. 22 JAMES K. WHIPPLE, dzent.

MEMOIRS OF CAREY.

ATE Prefessor of Oriental Languages in the Codege of Fort William, Calcutta. By Enstere Unrey, With a Portrait, and an Introduction, by Francis Wayland, of Brown University. Peck's Western Emigrant. The Pastor's Pien for Sacred Poslingolv. Six Years in the Monastieries of Italy, by Rev. S. I. Mahoney, bite a Romish Friar, Parker's Trip to the West and Teans, with a Map and Plates. For Sale by JAMES LORING, No. 132 Washington Mark.

Cunningham's "Infidelity Portrayed." Faber on the Difficulties of Infidelity.

NEW BOOKS.

CIX Years in the Mounscries of Italy, and two years.

in the Islands of the Medistransen and in Asia Misnor: containing a view of the manners and customs of the Popish Clergy in Ireshad, France, Italy, Malta, Corfu, Zanie, Smyrns, Act, with attectoire and remarks an Catholic come of the Popish of the Convent of the Convent of the Immensiate Conception at Rome.

PSALMODIA, or the Pestor's Pies for Sacred Psatimoly, By F. Freeman, Rector of St. David's Church, Mannyank.

THE CHRISTIAN PSALMIST, or Watts' Psakms and Hymns, with copious selections from other sources, the whole carefully revised and arranged, with directions for munical expression. By Thomas Hastings and William Patton. Just received, for wise by CROCKER & BREW.

STER, 47 Washington street.

tis Wayland, D. D. Fresident Brown University, &c.
Third Edition.
MEMOIR WM. CAREY, D. D. Late Missionary to Brog
gal, &c. B. Funtace Carey. With an introductory essay
By Francis Wayland, D. D. President Brown University
Received by HILLIARD, GRAY & CO. Sept. 9.
Sept. 9.

CONTENTS OF NEXT WEEK'S NUMBER.—
Singular Narrative. Interesting Case of Conversion to Christianity. Description of a Leper. Molanchaly Death of two Orphans. Infant accapations: An Unfaithful Husband. Honesty the best policy. Perisloss Affair with a Turtle. The Leper, by Roy. The Sandwich Island Sisters.

VALUABLE MEMOIR.

FROM THE LIFE OF HEBER The following beautiful lines addressed by Bishop He to A.re. Heber in his journal, express the affection wit which, in the midst of new and delightful scenes, he look

back to his beloved family. If thou wert by my side my love!
How fast would evening fail
In green Bengala's palmy grove,
Listening the nightingale!

If thou, my love! wert by my side, My babies at my knee, How gaily would our pinnace glide O'er Gunga's mimic sea!

I miss thee at the dawning grey, When, on our deck reclined, When, on our deck reclined,
In careless ease my limbs I lay,
And woo the cooler wind.

I miss thee when by Gunga's stream
My twilight steps I guide,
But most beneath the lamp's pale beam
I miss thee from my side.

I spread my books, my pencil try,
The lingering noon to cheer,
But miss thy kind approving eye,
Thy meek attentive ear. But when of morn and eve the star

Beholds me on my knee, I feel, though thou art distant far, Thy prayers ascend for me. Then on! then on! where duty leads

My course be onward still,
O'er broad Hindoostan's sultry meads,
O'er bleak Almorah's hill. That course, nor Delhi's kingly gates,

Nor wild Malwah detain,
For sweet the bliss us both awaits
By yonder western main. Thy towers, Bombay, gleam bright thy say Across the dark blue sea,

Across the dark blue sea, ut ne'er were hearts so light and gay. As then shall meet in thee.

Miscellany.

TWO MEN IN ONE.

I have two men in me: at least such is my solemn impression. I can well remember when there was but one, and a vile character he was, and is. For about eighteen years he had full possession, and raged and ruled at his will. I was his poor, miserable slave: he blacked me from head to foot; and not merely skindeen, but to my heart's core; he leaded blacked me from head to foot; and not merely skin-deep, but to my heart's core: he loaded me with chains on every limb, made me wear them day and night; and compelled me to sport for his amusement, and toil for his support. He dug my eyes out, turned my brain, and took away my moral freedom. I shudder and sicken at his cruel oppressions, and of my servile submission. O those dreary days! And no prospect of better! It seemed as if I were doomed to grind eternally in his house of bondage. The strong man, armed, kept possession of his castle and his goods.

But, at last, there was a vigorous assault. There came one stronger than he, and after a desperate conflict, the new man bound the old one, disarmed him, gave him (I thought) a hundred mortal stabs, and cast him out into the

one, disarmed him, gave him (I thought) a hundred mortal stabs, and cast him out into the ditch to die. But alas, he soon revived sufficiently to get loose again, and creep in at the postern gate, before the new man, my deliverer, was aware. Ever since, they have been struggling for the mastery with various success. Sometimes one gets in, and anon is thrust out again: for they cannot both hold possession at the same time. They have their partizans among the garrison. The old man has a set of myrmydons who used to help forment me, and still cause me, I verily think, my sorest troubles. The new man exerts himself to be the death of every one of them, and I hope he will succeed. He has on his side, hesides my own reason and conscience, some followers that came with him. They appear to be young and weak as yet: but they seem to be of a noble lineage, and to be gaining strength.

Dacea .- "It is an established custom through- | tions of the earth, this is our single boast, the

Dacca.—"It is an established custom throughout the Dacca districts to keep in bondage all the offspring and descendants of persons who have once been slaves."—p. 2.

Malabar.—"The slaves of Malabar are entirely prædial or rustic, being engaged only in the cultivation of lands and plantations."—p. 914.

Patna.—"There are two kinds of slaves in the province of Patna, Moosulman, and Hindoo. The proprietors cultivate their lands by

Patna.—" There are two kinds of slaves in the province of Patna, Moosulman, and Hindoo. The proprietors cultivate their lands by the hands of these slaves."—p. 5. From Patna to the Governor of India.

In addition to these quotations, I could select many more of like import, in connection with Moradabad, Canara, Goruckpore, Ganjam, Randaterra, Ramghur, Rungpore, Sylhet, and Tipperah, with numerous others, which amply prove that sugar in Bengal, as well as in other districts of India, is so far from being entirely the result of free labor, that a great proportion of this article is produced by the work of slaves. In some of the lower provinces of Bengal free labor may prevail, and this will fully account for the observations of Edward Hyde East and Joseph Hume, in the House of Commons, on slavery in India, these being the parts with which these gentlemen were officially connected; but to deny that slavery produces the Eastern sugar-cane over a vast extent of India under the British presidences, is equally preposterous with declaring that corn does not grow in England. A Baptist missionary, recently returned from India, in a printed letter on Eastern slavery, states, "There are probably half a million of slaves in British India." Among these, numerous Africans may be found. Judge Leycester reports, in p. 344, "There are very a million of slaves in British India." Among these, numerous Africans may be found. Judge Leycester reports, in p. 344, "There are very many natives of Africa in the provinces of Bengal Government that have been imported by people now holding them as slaves." The "Calcutta Journal," in page 378, confirms the report of the Judge in the following language:

"This great capital is at once the depot of the commerce and riches of the East, and the mart in which the manacled African is sold, like the beast of the field, to the highest bidder," With this evidence of the existence of slavery in connection with the cultivation of sugar in the East, I maintain that no candid man will assert that this article, when imported from Singappears and from Benefits. the East, I maintain that no caudid man will assert that this article, when imported from Singapore, and from Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta, is entirely the produce of free labor. If you reply, therefore, to this letter, it will be expected that you prove the above statements to be incorrect. If you do not do this, by the most fair and positive evidence, I shall decline any further discussion. My time is to precious to waste on false reasoning, and I contend neither for interest nor victory, but alone for truth and justice.

truth and justice. Editorial remarks on the preceding letter, in the "Friend of India," published at Serampore, Feb. 4, 1836.

Mr. Roberts-has come to the conclusion that because slavery does exist in India, and because sugar is grown in the country, there-fore sugar is produced by slave labor. Yet though he has spared no research on the sub-ject, he has not been able to produce a single passage from any author which distinctly conframes. We now come, however, to the most important of the accounts—namely, the value of the accounts—namely and the most important of the accounts—namely, the value of the accounts—namely and the work of the accounts—namely, the value of woollen manufactures exported to foreign countries. In the year 1835 the "declared value" which, be it observed, is a real thing, and very different from the "official value," which is of use except as an indication of quantity—the total declared value was £6,840,511; and of this amount upwards of £2,000,000 worth of use except as an indication of quantity—the total declared value was £6,840,511; and of this amount upwards of £2,000,000 worth of use except as an indication of quantity—the total declared value was £6,840,511; and of the accounts—namely, the value of woollen manufactures exported to foreign countries. In the year 1835 the "declared value" which, be it observed, is a real thing, and very different from the "official value," which is of use except as an indication of quantity—the total declared value was £6,840,511; and of the accounts—anamely, the value of woollen manufactures exported to foreign countries. In the year 1835 the "declared value" which is of use except as an indication of quantity—the total declared value as indica known that in some of the lower provinces of Bengal slavery may prevail, but in so mild a form, that it cludes the casual observer. Mr. Colebrooke, who is perhaps the most unquestionable authority in Indian matters, fully corroborates this fact in his work on the Husbandry of Bengal, 1804, p. 125. "Though we admit the fact that slaves may be found in Bengal

Engal slavery may prevail, but in extension of the west Indies of the property to be young and weak a year in the form, they seem to be of a noble lineage, and to be gaining strength.

On the whole, though I use almost afraid to the whole, though I use almost a fraid to the whole who was to though the strength of the

a la berry prevails in thus as in Bengal. It will endeavor at a last very prevails in thus as in Bengal. It will endeavor at the cort be order of at the cort be order or at t

when all our arrangements are complete, the flag of Britain will cease to wave over a single slave. Those to whom the British interests in Asia are committed will not rest, till by the emancipation of every slave in India, they have contributed their share to this enviable national

There are some other articles on this subject in the same paper; but these are enough.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

THE WOOLLEN TRADE.

London, July 7.—The usual annual returns of the various branches of our wool trade and woollen manufactures have been delivered to members of the House of Commons. On a comparison of these returns with similar accounts of former years, they present a very gratifying record of the growth and prosperity of this important branch of national industry, of which we think it may be both advantageous and interesting to offer a distinct analysis.

The total quantity of wool imported into the United Kingdom, in the year 1835, was by weight 42,303,349 pounds, which is rather more than 4,000,000 lbs. under the importation of 1834; but on the 5th of January, 1835, 6,494,268 lbs. remained warehoused under bond; whereas on the 5th of January, 1836, there was no more than 2,846,014 lbs. so locked up. This is an important difference of stock on hand, which, no doubt, has tended, and will tend to keep up the price of the article. The country from which we import the greatest quantity of wool is Germany. In 1835, the amount was nearly 24,000,000 lbs. weight. From Russia, to which our exports of manufactured woollens is comparatively small, we imported upwards of 4,000,000 lbs., from New South Wales and to which our exports of manufactured woollens is comparatively small, we imported upwards of 4,000,000 lbs., from New South Wales and Van Dieman's Land, taken together, 200,000 lbs. weight more than from Russia. The next largest importations are from Spain, Turkey and Italy, which, taken together, supply us with nearly 4,000,000 lbs. Portugal furnishes 683,000 lbs. Holland 201,000 lbs. and Belgium 231,000 lbs. Of the foreign wool which we have imported, we re-exported in its unmanufactured state, 4,101,700 lbs. during 1835. And of the total quantity imported in 1835 we retain

factured state, 4.101,700 lbs. during 1835. And of the total quantity imported in 1835 we retain for manufacture 41,718,514 lbs. This is nearly 1,000,000 lbs. more than was taken up by the manufacturers in the preceding year. It is to be regretted, on statistical grounds, that the accounts to which we refer give us no information as to the quantity of wool produced at home, or the amount of it which enters into the manufacture of the woollen goods exported. Neither is there any account of the whole quantity of woollen goods manufactured whole quantity of woollen goods manufactured. whole quantity of woollen goods manufactured, including home as well as foreign consumption. There is an account of British wool exported, from which we find that the whole amount in 1825. 1835 was 4,642,604 lbs., and of this 3,000,000 lbs. were sent to Belgium, and 1,500,000 lb

France. We now come, however, to the most impor-

£114,200 worth.

In Europe, our best customer is Germany, which, in 1835, took £631,000 worth; but we

The Subscriber very grantfully acknowledges the receipt Ten Dollars, from the children and Youth of the Sab-th School with which she is connected, in constitute or a life member of the Massachusetts Sabbath School So-ries. May the best of heaven's blessings test on them, for is unbooked for and unmerited capression of exteem; and der liberality promate the great and glorious enterprise Scham Williams. Marthere, East Parish, Aug. 30th, 1836.

AMHERST FEMALE SEMINARY. THE Pail Term of this School will commence on the 14th day of September, under the instruction of Miss Sarah Batoman as Principal. As the Proprietors have concluded no longer to provide specially for the board of the pupils from abroad, it will be necessary for such to obtain places for themselves.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK, Cadirman.

Amherst, Aug. 26, 1856.

CASTLETON SEMINARY.

CASTLETON SEMINARY.

THE Fall and Winter Term commences the third Wednesday of September.
In this Institution young ladies and gentlemen may obtain a thorough, practical education. The female department is under the instruction of a teacher from the Ipawich Seminary. Scholars from abroad board in the family of the Principal, with the other teachers.

Terms.—Board and Tuition per year,

Terms.—Board and Tuition per year,

100 00

French, (extra) per quarter,

200

Music,

Letures on Chemistry,

100

Anatamy and Physiology,

100

Note.—Mr. Clark is now, [Sept. 1,] in Boaton, and will be glad to take charge of any scholars who may wish to accompany him. Further intermation can be had by inquiry at Light & Stearns, or the Tract Depository, or at the Recorder office, where a Circular of the Institution may be seen.

Sept. 2.

BERWICK ACADEMY.

BERWICK ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term in this Institution will commence on Monday the 19th of September, and will continue cleven weeks. It is important that pupils should be in the School at the commencement of the term. The course of instruction will be adapted to prepare young men for teaching, for mercantile life, or for advanced standing in college, and will be systematic and thorough.

Tuttion \$4,00 per quarter. Board in respectable tambers are the Academy, from \$1,50 to \$2,00.

STEPHEN CHASE, Preceptor.

South Berwick, (Mr. J. Mag. 23, 1856. 2 w. Sept. 2.

GROTON ACADEMY.

The Fall Term of this Institution will commence Sept.

12th-which is the beginning of the Academic year. Mr. Honace Henrice was presented in the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the registed of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the registed of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the registed of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the registed of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the registed of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. H. where he has the register of the Academy in Jaffrey, N. GROTON ACADEMY.

THE Fall Term of this Institution will commence Sept.

12th—which is the beginning of the Academic year.

Mr. Honace Heaning to engaged to take charge of it as

Principal. He has, for years past, been the Principal
of the Academy in Jaffey. Years past, been the Principal
of the Academy in Jaffey. Years past, been the Principal
of the ground the past of the Academy at
fine teacher. His recommendations to the first and success
full teacher. His recommendations to the Academy at
Groton; and they entertain the most sanguine Academy at
Groton; and they entertain the most sanguine speciations
of the prosperity of the Institution under his hostication
and management. They have purchased a hostication
Academy for his accommedation, where, after the first
quarter, he will farnish a portion of his pupils with hoard;
—and hoard can at present he obtained our resonable terms,
in good families, and within a moderate distance of the Institution. Its local situation is such, as highly to recommend it to the attention of parents, who centemplate sending their children from home to school; and connected
with it are a well selected library and a good Chemical
and Philosophical Apparatus.

There are four terms in the year of eleven weeks each;
and the tuiton per term is,—fire English studies, and for
the Languages, 83,00. In behalf of the Trustees,

Groton, Jug. 5, 1536. Gw. Dr. J. GREEN, Sec'y.

MOUNT VERNON SCHOOL.

HE Next Term of this School will commence on the first day of September. The number of pupils is ttly limited to forty. The attention of parents, who desirous of placing their daughters in a school, where y will enjoy the personal instruction, as well as general crintendance of the Principal, is especially invited to school. the national request of some of the friends of the he particular request of some of the friends of the he particular request Class, consisting of pupils from the ten years old, will be formed at the commencement

chool, an INTRODUCTORY CLASS, consisting of pupils from eight to ten years old, will be formed at the commencement of the next term.

Application for admission into either department can be made through the Post Office, or by leaving the name of he pupil with the Principal, at his house No. 26 fleacon creet; where also parents can be furnished with a circular containing the plan of education, terms, Ac.

E. A. ANDREWS, Principal.

Boston, August 5, 1836.

IS School will be opened on the first Monday in Oc-tober, under the care of Mr. Charles Diresson, who it two years past been teaching a high achool for two pears past been teaching a high achool for Directory of the qualifications of Mr. Direkson, lowing testimonials it is presumed will be satisfac-

ments. It is believed that he is well qualified for the various branches of academical instruction.

From the Rev. John Todd of Northampton.

Mr. Dickson his seem known to me many years, as a man of great intellectual and moral worth. Since completing his collegiate and moral worth. Since completing his collegiate that we receasing popularity.

From Doct. Chamber School, Pest Sprin-field.

I have been well acquainted the Pickson for the last year, and feel full confidence in recommending him to the public, as a young man of strong merit, superior intellectual attainments, and unblending merit, superior intellectual attainments, and unblending merit, superior titlellectual attainments, and unblending merit, superior titlellectual attainments, and unblending merit, superior furblectual worth. Mr. D. possesses in an uncommon degree that worth, Mr. D. possesses in an uncommon degree by Dr. Storre, of Braintree, and to the following gentlemen in Boston, who have have one ander Mr. De care, viz. Dr. John Homman, Mr. Charles Henshaw, Samuel Frothingham, Esg Mr. John Stearns, Mr. John Gardiner.

Chartes Hennau, cannot be well as the Rail Road Depot of Wetherell, Mr. John I. Hrows, Mr. John Stearns, Mr. John Gardiner.

The above school is situated near the Rail Road Depot of in Natick, affording a ready communication with Boston and Worcester. It is hoped that both by means of its local advantages and the merits of its Preceptor, the School will secure a liberal share of the public patronage.

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Natick, Aug. 26, 1236.

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RELIGIO THE GENERAL CON The Convention has occasi tention of ministers and chu ples of their Platform, and g nonitions against prevalent by decaying in the country, it of convention: "That the hurches personally discourse eople in their flocks, and with ence and goodness endeavoent to the Covenant of grace; ent to the Covenant or grace, hey adopt the practice of mal I visits to all the families tha Congregations;" that, as fat hey thus induce their peop olemnly to recognize the Colemnly to recognize the Colemn at come into such a degre-tate, as they shall be willing ate, as they shall be willing on in, but not to leave off, palified for, and persuaded ith the Church in all special such as have submitted to ny other churches, any way a moder their wing, from the di-com whom they have not be sended; that they who have ognised their subjection to thrist in his church, yet sh heir obstinate refusal of such heir falling into other scand-reated with proper admont nethod of managing which, heir several churches will be ise of their own discretion."

tention were also express eneral Convention of Min given in an account of the oposed undertaking; "that we the glory of his grace, f religion may be better k imong us." In subserviency t I was proposed, "That the he ministers in the several pa hay be strengthened; and that he proposed in the several pa hay be strengthened; and that imber of aggrieved brethr ating to the Convention voted it as their of uch proceedings as these are e, are very irregular, against hemselves obliged to bear the nemselves obliged to bear the aving a manifest tendency churches, if not seasonably d in 1757, it was "recommende ion to the ministers and peop Province, to give themselves and devout prayer, and reform in this very important crisis of fairs." The same year, the Co ed a letter to be written to that had received their chariting with them upon their dewards the support of the gospel of religion among them; and them, that if they persist in the Convention must withdra istance they have so long a this purpose." In 1773, it was tate of the churches in this Prayer. d devout prayer, and reform his purpose." In 1773, it is tate of the churches in this rch order and d pect to church order and disci-or require the attention of this sommittee was chosen, to make to the sense and meaning of f Church Discipline, and the four Fathers and of the Chur-

of our Fathers and of the Chur from their days, with respect to The Report of this committee the printed and published. Before the institution of which have so wonderfully co-diffusion of the holy Scriptures Convention paid particular Convention paid particular a most important subject. On re-dress from the North Associatio county, in 1782, representing Bibles in that part of the cour e Convention to use their the Convention to use their int tioning the General Court to and encouragement for print this country; and several sim tions from other parts of the co ntion chose a committee, to der serious consideration as should to them appear me put it in the power of those we of Bibles, to purchase them in

nd expeditious manner."
An Address, in 1789, from the ministers in and about Cambri licensing, encouraging, or emplo for the ministry, induced the p lishing of "A Recommendation ention of the Congregational Non, May 26, 1790." After a pine grounds of the recommend

vention,

1. Recommend it to all you who design to devote themselve of the ministry, to spend that pe the study of divinity, previously in the pulpit, which improved a visers shall think necessary to o public teachers. teachers.

2. They earnestly recommen gational Ministers and People, age or employ any one as ca ministry, except he show by we als, that he has been careful ecting his acquaintance wit natural and revealed relig ings necessary to qualify him he ministry; and that he is p nended to it, as a man of know character, by some regular Con occiation or Presbytery. 3. To ministers not associate

of regular Associations, as s of regular Associations, as soon present; for, say they, "we a of the same body, and are called of Christ to co-operate with each moting the interest of a learned religious minimum.

1799, the Convention us an Address to their brethren of Associations, and the unassociathis Commonwealth, a recommon seriousle.

this Commonwealth, "recomme seriously to consider the alarm of infidelity and immorality; them to vigilance and activity in stations, in resisting the progres ciples, and reviving and promot true Christianity, by those meathink most expedient."

In 1802, the Convention paldress, expressing their sentiment priety and importance of using the Schools; calling the attention ten, of the people at large, and those who are by law appointed our schools, to this interesting at In 1804, a motion was made it to address the Associations of C Ministers on the subject of form."

Ratio Division and immorality and immoral true and the subject of form.

* Ratio Discipline, 177-179.